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The

Journal of Education

Madras

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We have the pleasure to announce that the new Edition of the *Educational Calendar and Directory* for 1890-91 is now ready. It contains, (*excluding the* Prefaces, 4 pages, Calendar, 34 pages, and Indexes, 18 pages,) 874 pages of closely printed matter. We have been at the greatest pains to include everything in this Edition likely to be of use to educationists and students. There are undoubtedly errors and omissions in the book, but we believe that they do not detract from its general usefulness. It is quite impossible to secure perfect accuracy in a compilation of this kind and of this size, as, before the last sheets are through the press, changes of various kinds have taken place making what was correct information three months back incorrect now. The omissions are due chiefly to the fact that a great many Headmasters of High Schools and others who were asked for information failed to supply it. We had hoped to be able to give the revised Standing Orders, and the latest alterations in the Grant-in-Aid Code, but as these are not yet available we shall issue them as Supplements at the earliest possible date.

The *Journal* is very late this month. We trust that the contents will prove sufficient apology for the delay, which has enabled us to give both the recent Debates in the Senate, and Mr. Adam's Memorandum on the proposed alterations in the F.A. Examination.

THE LATE MR. DAVID SINCLAIR, M.A.

In our February issue (page 52) we recorded the results of Mr. Sinclair's twenty years' labour in India; and his final departure from Madras. Still a comparatively young man we hoped that Mr. Sinclair had yet many years of great usefulness and happiness before him. It is with the greatest regret we have now to record his death which took place on 14th October at Grahamslea, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh. He was only 46 years of age. The loss to his family is irreparable, and we beg to express to them our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

MR. C. KRISHNAN, B.A.

Mr. C. Krishnan of the Presidency College, who was awarded the Government of India Scholarship in the year 1888, having shown marked ability and obtained considerable University distinction at Cambridge, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the payment of his scholarship allowance of £200 for a further year. Mr. Krishnan took his B.A. (Madras) degree in the year 1887. Chemistry was his optional subject and he stood first in the list. Immediately after his arrival in England he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Foundation Scholarship. Last June he appeared for the Natural Sciences Tripos and came out in the first class. He is the first Indian Student who has secured such a distinguished place in the Natural Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge. We are glad to find that his distinguished career at Cambridge has come under the special cognizance of the Secretary of State. We have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. Krishnan on the signal success that has attended his academic career.

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THE F. A. EXAMINATION AGAIN,

If our readers will do us the favour of turning to the leading article in our March issue they will there find the reason why we use the word 'again' in the heading to this article, and they will there find also that we anticipated the substance of the remarks made at the recent meeting of the Senate by Rai Bahadur Runganadham Mudalliar. We are in entire accord with every word Mr. Runganadham uttered. He proved his case, in our opinion, up to the hilt, and we can only hope that the Committee of the Senate appointed to consider the whole question of the F.A. Examination will do so at once while yet Mr. Runganadham's weighty indictment is ringing in their ears. We may say here emphatically that we have very little faith in Committees of the Senate. Some time back in this century a Committee of the Senate was appointed to revise the Matriculation curriculum but up to date we have no information whatever as to any of the conclusions it may have arrived at. There are also, we believe, other Committees of the Senate still sitting. The whole thing has becmoe an absolute farce. No time is fixed for these Committees to bring their arduous labours to a conclusion, so they dawdle along and sometimes slide out of existence, *non functi officiis*. By us theappointment of a Committee of the Senate has come to be regarded as a Parliamentary dodge equivalent to moving "the previous question." We entirely agree with Dr. Miller in thinking it would have been better to settle the question then and there,—for a year or two at least, to give the Committee time to mature a thoroughly good scheme. Not to have done so has been a very great disappointment to students who have already twice suffered defeat under the old system and who run a very good chance of again having the mathematical examiners sing over them the refrain,—'*Thrice we've slaughtered all our foes, and thrice we've slain the slain.*'

It is the old case over again,—*Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* Mr. Adam, a member of the Committee, seems determined to deliver his soul of the thoughts that arise in him on the subject of the F. A. Examination, and did so in no hesitating manner in a series of able letters addressed to the *Hindu* before the meeting of the Senate. He has now favoured us with an instructive printed Memorandum on the question at issue, which we have much pleasure in reproducing.

The tentative scheme appended keeps in view the following principles.

1. The First Examination in Arts should not be considered as a final examination; but as a test of the progress of the student mid-way between Matriculation and the final Degree Examination.

2. It should be based on the amount of knowledge required at Matriculation, but should develope in the direction of, and so be preparatory to, the B.A. test.

3. All the special subjects of the B.A. cannot be compulsorily studied by the same student. Hence selection, *i.e.*, specialization, is to some extent necessary.

4. There should be a certain irreducible minimum of subjects, compulsory for all candidates, plus a given list of additional subjects from which the candidate may select a prescribed number.

[*Note.*—The alternative is the present system, *i.e.*, the University selects the additional subjects and makes them compulsory on all candidates. The objection is that some subjects must be permanently—and unfairly—excluded, while there is a constant pressure to include such subjects and so increase beyond due bounds the total number to be studied.]

5. The selection being made by the candidate, all the additional subjects should be placed on an equal footing, *i.e.*, should receive the same number of marks and should as far as possible be graded to standards of equal difficulty.

[*Note.*—The defect of the scheme formerly in force, and again proposed by the Syndicate, is that it makes selection depend, *not* upon the students' liking or aptitude for the subject, but upon a consideration of which will pay best at the examination. Thus, taking the four special subjects alone, we find that a student who—

studies all four, requires to make a minimum of 123 out of 370 or 33¼ %
omits *Logic* „ „ „ „ 123 out of 320 or 38½ %
„ *Physiology* „ „ „ „ 123 out of 300 or 41 %
„ *Trigonometry* „ „ „ „ 123 out of 295 or 41⅔ %
„ *History* „ „ „ „ 123 out of 270 or 45½ %

What, under this system, are the relative chances of History and Logic?]

6. No minimum in a separate branch should be lower than one-third; and failure should in no case be made to depend on the result of a single paper.

7. The papers in each subject should be of such number and length as to allow the ground to be fairly covered by the questions set.

[*Note.*—In the following scheme a standard of 25 marks per hour-length of paper is taken merely for the sake of uniformity.]

F. A. EXAMINATION.

[The minimum throughout is one-third for each Branch.]

A. Compulsory Branches.

	Time.	Marks of Paper.	Marks of Branch.
i. The English Language			
(1) Critical Text and Language	3 hours.	75	225
(2) General Text and Language	3 „	75	
(3) Composition and Translation	3 „	75	
ii. Second Language			
(1) Text and Grammar	3 „	75	150
(2) Composition and Translation	3 „	75	
iii. Mathematics			
(1) Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra	2 „	50	150
(2) Geometry	2 „	50	

B. Additional Branches.

[The candidate may select any *two* of the following Branches.]

	Time.	Marks of Paper.	Marks of Branch.
i. Mathematics (as preparatory to B.A. Branch I.)			
(1) Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry	3 hours.	75	150
(2) Euclid Bk. XI, and Elementary Geom. Conics	3 „	75	
ii. Physical Science (as preparatory to B.A. Branch II. i.)			
(1) Physics	3 „	75	150
(2) Chemistry	3 „	75	
iii. Natural Science (as preparatory to B.A. Branch III. i.)			
(1) Human Physiology	3 „	75	150
(2) General Biology	3 „	75	
iv. Mental Science (as preparatory to B.A. Branch IV.)			
(1) Logic	3 „	75	150
(2) Elementary Psychology	3 „	75	
v. History (as preparatory to B. A. Branch V.)			
(1) Period of English and of Indian History	3 „	75	150
(2) History of Greece and of Rome	3 „	75	

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Notes.—A. i. It is suggested that the English texts prescribed might be divided into two sorts: (1) A restricted portion to be read critically [*e.g.*, a play of *Shakespeare* and twenty Essays of *Bacon*, or numbers of *the Spectator*, or an Essay of *Macaulay, &c.*]; and (2) a considerable larger portion, with which minute critical acquaintance would not be required,—too large, in fact, to cram. Language questions proper may be included in the text papers. Composition should be given greater weight, and following the suggested amendment of the Matriculation Examination, translation—from the Vernacular at least—should be included in this Branch.

A. ii. Mathematics are included among the compulsory subjects, as the best that can be selected for mental gymnastic. In Algebra, Elementary *Probabilities* might be substituted for *Binomial Theorem*.

B. The subjects and divisions of papers given do not pretend to trench on the privileges of the specialists therein, with whom the definition of the standards must ultimately rest; but merely to show how the scheme would work out in practice.

Subjects should, as far as possible, be defined by *syllabuses*, and not by mere reference to special Text Books. Where such reference is unavoidable, it should be considered as merely for the purpose of defining the *limits* of the subject—and not of prescribing a manual to be crammed up.

It will be noted that the Branches naturally fall into groups. A student can thus choose as second Branch, a subject allied to, if not a necessary complement of, the one he intends to pursue for his degree.

Thus:—

B. A. Branch to be studied.	*F. A. Branches that might be selected.*
I. Mathematics.	I & II.
II. Physical Science.	I & II.
III. Natural Science.	II & III.
IV. Mental Science.	III & IV.
V. History.	IV & V.

B. v. Elementary History of *England* and of *India* being included in the Matriculation Examination, it would be well to divide these histories into periods, say three for each, to be studied with greater particularity. These periods might be set to follow each other according to a fixed rotation (as in the new scheme for the Indian Civil Service).

Madras, 11th November, 1890. JOHN ADAM.

NEWS AND NOTES.

LOCAL AND INDIAN.

We learn that 136 candidates have registered their names for the ensuing B. L. Examination; 11 for the B. C. E.; and 2 for the M. L.

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We are glad to announce that Mr. T. Denham, B.A., Oxon., Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, took charge of his office in October.

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Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, lately acting as Resident of Travancore for three months, resumed charge of his office on Monday, 20th October.

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The University Examiners in Geology, Minerology and Palæontology are R. Bruce-Foote, F.G.S., (Chairman) and A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, C.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

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Mr. Narasimma Aiyengar, B.A., a student of the Senior Law Class and a candidate for the ensuing B. L. Examination, has become mad from excessive study. He is a native of Bangalore.

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Mr. F. J. Moss, B.A., Cambridge, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Mercara High School on Rs. 300 a month, *vice* his brother

Mr. C. W. Moss, B.A., (Cambridge), transferred to act as Junior Inspector of Schools, Burmah, 4th grade, on Rs. 500—750.

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Mr. Ulie Wright of Bangalore, who had gone to Edinburgh from the Madras Medical College, has passed first on the list of the candidates for Civil Surgeon and is going to take up an appointment as such in Cape Town, Natal, on a salary of Rs. 1,200.

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We learn that the grants to Schools and Colleges in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have recently undergone thorough revision. The greatest gainer by the change is Bishop Cotton's College, the grant to which has been raised from Rs. 370 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

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We are sorry to record the death of Mrs. Anna Satthianadhan, the wife of Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan, B.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Madras. She was the prime originator of the important branch of education known as the Zenana teaching, and had under her care several schools for caste girls and Christians. She was ever diligent to the promotion of education, and spared no pains to the accomplishment of the object she had in view. Her lamented death is a loss to the cause of female education of this Presidency.

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The following extract from the Annual Report of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eight Division, shows the demoralizing effects of making a fixed scale of fees a condition of aid. Sometime ago Dr. Bradshaw advocated the abolition of this condition, and we understand that after the expiration of the School Fee Notification all Institutions will be left free to charge what rate they think best, and thus be able to defeat the schemes of pure adventure schools.

"It is a matter for regret that two Mission Schools were closed during the year, viz., the S. P. G. High School, Tiruvadi, and the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi, and a third School, the Wesleyan Mission Middle School, Nagore is in a very bad condition, all owing to rival schools having sprung up. Most of these rival schools are purely adventure schools started either as a speculation or from spite." All the Sub-Assistants report, that, with a few exceptions, the Managers of Secondary Schools do not levy the prescribed rate of fees. Their registers and returns which, to all appearance, are absolutely correct, are by no means reliable documents. There is a strong conviction that the Managers do invariably keep a double set of registers, one for their private information and another for the Inspecting Officer's scrutiny, framed out of their imagination in strict obedience to the existing rules and the school-fee code. To increase the number on the rolls, pupils are admitted free, half free and at all sorts of imaginary rates and they are dexterously tutored to swear before the Inspecting Officer that they had paid fees on precisely the prescribed dates and at precisely the prescribed rates. Ignorant parents are

only too glad to support their children's lies by their own testimony inasmuch as the concern is financially to their own advantage. To elicit facts under such circumstances is no easy feat for an Inspecting Officer. As this practical dodge would naturally raise the school income to a high level, the Manager next turns his attention to the side of expenditure. Teachers are made to sign in the Acquittance Rolls for sums much larger than they receive as pay. All this means a wholesale attempt on the part of Managers to scoundle (*sic*) and train teachers and young boys to lie."

LITERARY AND GENERAL.

According to the educational number of the *Publisher's Weekly* there are *one hundred and eighty-five* school-book publishing houses in the United States. Of these 60 are in New York City, 23 in Boston, 23 in Philadelphia. There are 139 different publications on Elocution; 104 Drawing Books; 69 United States Histories, and 67 Algebras. It looks as though there would be no immediate dearth in school books or publishers.

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The Prussian Minister of Education recently invited a number of eminent educators and representatives of other learned professions to a special conference on secondary education and high school curricula in response to the Emperor's desire for reforming secondary and higher education. The conference lasted two weeks, and was held in the office of the Minister. The Prussian Ministers of Finance, of the Interior, and of War participated. The results of the deliberations will be submitted to the Emperor and the Prussian Diet, and it is confidently expected that a memorable school reform in Prussia will take place in the near future.—*Educational Times.*

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In the opinion of the President of the Chicago School Board, drawing should be taken out of the list of optional studies and made a regular study in the course from the beginning. "It is as practical and almost as useful as writing. The hand training which it gives would be serviceable in every walk in life." We would like to have this emphasized in the most effective way in every city and town in this country. Too much time is given to the formal teaching of penmanship, and not enough to drawing. This is a phase of industrial art that should receive immediate attention from all the authorities. The eye behind the hand, and the mind behind the eye should be the universal motto and should be well applied.

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The third centenary of the publication of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and also of Sir Philip Sidney's "Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia," though it may not be made the occasion for public recognition, is well worth bearing in mind, especially by Londoners. Spenser forms one of

the triumvirate of metropolitan authors, Chaucer and Milton being the other two, while Sidney was born in Kent, only a few miles away. Both the famous works to which reference is made were originally published in 1590 at London, though the "Arcadia" was written at Wilton House, near Salisbury, the same place chosen by the pastoral players for the recent performance of "As You Like It." Some few months ago Messrs. Sotheby disposed of a copy of the "Faerie Queene," the first edition of Cantos 1—12, 1590, 4to, for £15; while at the Crawford sale a perfect copy of the "Arcadia" realized no less than £93. This is the only occasion for several years on which a perfect or, indeed, any copy of the original has found its way into the open market.

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The report of the expedition sent out for the purpose of ocean surveys has recently been published, and we take the following information therefrom:

Nearly four years were given to the examinations of the currents and floors of the four great oceans. The Atlantic, we are told, if drained would be a vast plain with a mountain range in the middle running parallel with our coast. Another range crosses it from Newfoundland to Ireland, on the top of which lies the submarine cable. The ocean is thus divided into three great basins, no longer "unfathomed depths." The tops of these sea mountains are two miles below a sailing ship, and the basins, according to Reclus, almost five miles. These mountains are whitened for thousands of miles, by a tiny, creamy species of shell, lying as thickly on their sides as frost crystals on a snow bank. The deepest parts are red in color, heaped with volcanic masses. Through the black, motionless waters of these abysses move gigantic, abnormal creatures never seen in upper currents.

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Professor A. P. Peabody in the August "*Forum*" tells us how a student worked in the old days:—

During the two school years before entering college my amount of work, though fact, seems fable in my memory. I did nothing but study. I took no vacation, hardly a holiday, seldom an hour of play or recreation. I sat up till nearly midnight, and returned to my books before breakfast. My working hours could never have been less than twelve, and must often have been fifteen, or even more. I dreamed only of what filled my thoughts by day, revolved, and, unless my memory deceives me, solved algebraic equations in my sleep, and awoke with some fresh rendering of a verse of Virgil or a sentence of Sallust just mounting to my lips. The permanent result was a capacity for what may be termed overwork, without reluctance, excessive weariness, or reaction into indolence. For

a large part of my life I have done much more than one man's work and that not by slighting any portion of it, but by a daily amount of labor exceeding the ten hours' limit, which the labor organizations so indignantly spurn.

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The language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was the language of less than 6,000,000 human beings, and when Washington was President less than 16,000,000 of people used the English tongue. At this latter time French was the mother tongue of at least 30,000,000 of people, and by some writers it is said that 50,000,000 of French-speaking people were living at the time of the Revolution of 1789. Between forty and fifty years ago the English language equalled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind in the race. German is now spoken by 10,000,000 persons in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by 46,000,000 in the German Empire, by 40,000 in Belgium, and by about 2,000,000 in the little Alpine country of Switzerland. Besides the countries mentioned, in which German is usually classed as the native tongue, it is spoken by about 2,000,000 persons in the United States and Canada, giving a total of about 60,000,000 who use the German language. With French the case is much the same. That language is now spoken by the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France, by 2,250,000 people in Belgium, by 200,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, by 600,000 in Switzerland, 1,500,000 in the United States and Canada, by 600,000 in Hayti, and by 1,500,000 in Algiers, India, the West Indies and Africa; in all 45,000,000. English is spoken by all but less than 1,000,000 of the 38,000,000 in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of the 60,000,000 inhabitants now believed to be in the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians, and perhaps by 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total to over 100,000,000.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIAN HISTORY, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER (History Primers). London: Macmillan & Co.

This little book of 125 pages is an admirable, though very brief, summary of the History of India. We could wish that the language here and there were simpler and more accurate as English, *e.g.* page 95. "In India the Commercial branch of the Civil Service was abolished, and nothing remained but *the three administrative Departments of revenue, judicial and political.*"

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOK-KEEPING, by K. SUBRA MANI AIYAR, B.A.

This is an excellent work. Written by an experienced teacher, for the use of schools, its plan is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Especially commendable is the device by which the mysteries of Dr. & Cr. and the term "Balance" and its applications are rendered intelligible to the tyro. The graduation of the book is scientific, the examples are copious and to the point, and the explanations and illustrations are clear and easy of comprehension.

For students preparing for the Preliminary Higher and like examinations we know of no better text-book, and we can unhesitatingly recommend the work for use in Commercial schools and classes. We hope that Mr. Subra Mani Aiyar will soon supplement his text-book by a collection of well graduated exercises.

LONGMANS' HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, PART V., by R. McWILLIAM, B.A., Inspector to the School Board for London. Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1890.

This is the fifth and last volume of Longmans' Handbook of English Literature; and it carries us down from Burke to the present time. We are introduced in it not only to our most recent English writers in the British Isles, but to some important American authors who have enriched the Literature of England during the present century. Only four authors, living at the date of publication, are noticed in this volume —Newman, Tennyson, Ruskin, and Howell; and of these the great Cardinal has since passed away. This volume we regard as the most interesting, gracefully written, and valuable of the five Parts, and we should like to see a copy of it in the hands of every candidate for the B.A., or the English branch of the M.A., Degree Examinations.

HIGHER GRADE ENGLISH (Royal English Class-Books). London: T. Nelson and Sons.

The Preface to this book tells us that it "is intended to supply in a compact and convenient form, the whole of the work in English required for the Senior Local Examinations of the English and Scottish Universities for the Higher Grade and Honours Leaving Certificate Examinations of the Scottish Education Department for the Examinations of the College of Preceptors in England, and for the Examinations in Training Colleges both in England and in Scotland." Poor Ireland!— left out in the cold.

The author, whose name is, most objectionably in our opinion, not mentioned, has evidently, as he states in the Preface, availed himself of

the most recent studies of English scholars, and we can strongly recommend the book to those who have already made a conscientious study of Abbott's and Morris's books on the English Language.

SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY THE FIFTH, edited by A. D. INNES, M.A., Late Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1890.

SHAKSPEARE'S KING JOHN, edited by O. ELTON, Late Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1890.

The "Falcon" edition of Shakspeare's separate plays, which Messrs. Rivingtons not long ago began to publish, has now passed into the hands of Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ten plays altogether have already been published in this series. Besides the two now lying before us, *Julius Cæsar*, The *Merchant of Venice*, *Coriolanus*, *Henry IV A*, *Henry IV B*, *Richard III.*, *Twelfth Night*, and *Much Ado about Nothing* have already appeared; and others are promised to follow. The price of most of these plays, including the two before us, is one shilling and six pence each; and some of them have been already noticed in our pages.

The appearance of this new edition of *Henry V.* is well timed to suit the requirements of candidates preparing for the F. A. Examination of 1891 at the University of Madras. The notes in Mr. Innes' *Henry V.* are short and neat and admirably suited to give one a good popular idea of the play. They are followed by a Glossary of all the difficult words, and a philological notice of the more important of these; and the little volume is concluded by an Appendix, one part of which treats of Henry's claim to the French throne, and another of "Shakspeare, the Chroniclers, and History." The book is not edited specially for Indian students, and yet we believe it would fully satisfy all the wants of the advanced Indian student, as well as of the average English student at home or in the Colonies. For the purposes of Hindu undergraduates preparing for the F. A., we consider that there are already two better editions than this in the field, both of which were prepared specially for Indian students by editors who know the requirements of such students from long experience. We refer to Mr. Barrow's edition, and to that of Mr. Deighton in Macmillan's Indian Series. Yet we can truly say that even this class of students will find Mr. Innes' notes useful and suggestive. The weak points of the present edition are the liberal use of emendations and the Introduction. We confess we looked for a different Introduction to Henry V., and we are disposed to regard with suspicion any great liberty taken in the way of textual emendation.

Mr. Elton has a good practical Introduction to his edition of *King John*, though we do not agree with him when he says or implies there is no

poetic justice in the fates of Constance and Arthur. The lesson of the whole play is "Patriotism," and the hereditary monarchy was not then firmly established in England. However bad *King John* was, he had England at his back; and, however good Constance was she wanted to *conquer* that kingdom for her son, and to conquer it moreover by the armed aid of the French, the hereditary foes of England. Such an effort is, and should be, represented as ending in disaster in a patriotic play. And with regard to Arthur, he gained a higher crown than John's, for "Whom the Gods love, die young." Mr. Elton has such excellent notes on the difficulties in Pandulph's casuistry and elsewhere, that we have no hesitation in saying his edition, if it had then been published, would have been a welcome aid to students out here about two years ago when the play was prescribed by the University. In this play also we have a Glossary, but no Appendix.

The get-up of both plays is neat, the type is bold and clear; the books are admirably printed on excellent paper, and they are cheap at the price. We can recommend the Falcon series to anybody who wishes to run hastily yet intelligently through the plays of "The Bard of Avon."

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following books from Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London:—

Charlotte M. Yonge—Chantry House; Bye-words; A Modern Telemachus; The Armourers' 'Prentices; Nuttie's Father; Scenes and Characters; The Two Sides of the Shield; Beechcroft at Rockstone.

Charles Kingsley—Scientific Lectures and Essays; Sanitary and Social Essays; Prose Idylls; Plays and Puritans; At Last; The Roman and the Teuton; Westward Ho!

Shakespeare's Plays, annotated by K. Deighton, B.A.—The Tempest; Othello; Cymbeline; Twelfth Night.

Milton—Comus; L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, &c., by W. Bell, M.A.

Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos I.—III., by G. H. Stuart, M.A.

Monk, (Men of Action), by Julian Corbett; General Geography, by H. R. Mill; Hydrostatics for Beginners, by Sanderson; Arithmetic for Beginners, by J. and E. J. Brooksmith; First Latin Verse, by W. E. P. Pantin, M.A.; Roman Literature Primer, by Prof. A. S. Wilkins; Virgil: Georgic I., by T. E. Page, M.A.; Virgil: Aeneid VII., by A. Calvert, M.A.; Cæsar: Gallic War VI., by C. Colebeck, M.A.; Livy: Legends of Ancient Rome, by H. Wilkinson, M.A.; Livy: Book XXI., by W. W. Capes, M.A., and J. Melhuish, M.A.; French and German Reading Book, by Chr. Von Schmid.

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From Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., we have received:—

A Student's History of England from the Earliest Times to 1885, by S. R. Gardiner, Vol I., B.C. 55—A.D. 1509.

Indian Publications:—Surveying and Levelling for Students, by J. E. A. D'Cruz, A.C.E., B.C.E., Engineering College, Madras: Price, One Rupee, Thompson and Co., Madras.

Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society, Madras; First Annual Report of the Association of Women Teachers and the Papers Read and Model Lessons Given; Report of the Agricultural Committee, Madras; Report on Public Instruction in Burmah.

MAGAZINES.

The *Boys' Own Magazine* for November; the *Punjab Magazine* for September; the *Students' Friend* for June and July; the *Private Schoolmaster* for October; the *Secunderabad Parish Magazine* for October; *Christian College Magazine* for October; *India's Young Folks* for October; *Progress* for October; *Journal of Education*, (Boston) for September and October; *Popular Educator* for September; *Educational Times* for October; *Journal of Education*, (London) for October.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE SALEM BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 20th October a public meeting was held in the College Hall, Salem, in the interests of the recently established branch of the National Indian Association. Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by the presence of Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., who had consented to deliver an address on the work of the Association in connection with home education among the female population. The chair was taken by Mr. Lorne Campbell, the District Judge, and the large audience that filled the Hall included most of the European residents, and nearly all the leading natives of the station.

After a few words from Mr. Campbell explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Grigg said that he felt it to be both a duty and a pleasure to express the debt he owed to his friends Mr. and Mrs. Campbell for their efforts to advance female education. He referred to them particularly because to them was due, either directly or indirectly, the establishment of three branches of the National Indian Association. The immediate agent in the establishment of the Nellore branch was Mrs. Brander, but its success was largely due to Mr. Campbell. In July of last year he had taken part at the invitation of Mrs. Campbell

in a public meeting held for the purpose of opening a Branch Association in Coimbatore, which was now in a very flourishing condition, and in connection with which an application had been made that English should form part of the instruction imparted. The people of Salem had acted wisely in deciding to work in connection with the already well-organised National Indian Association, instead of pursuing an independent course of action. Individuals who wished to promote an object were wise in joining themselves with others already engaged in the promotion of that object as they thereby helped towards unity of action and profited by the experience already gained. There was also a material advantage in joining the National Association, for that body was prepared to grant help, so far as its means would allow, in awarding scholarships and in making grants towards the purchase of books, &c.

The formation of the National Indian Association was the outcome of two visits paid by Miss Carpenter to India. That lady had taken great interest in the establishment of Ragged Schools and of Reformatories. Her intelligence was great, and her industry knew no bounds. When she felt that the work she had commenced in England was firmly established, she visited India for the first time in 1868, and, again, in 1870. On her first visit she took up the prison question, but finding that that was not a question that a visitor from England could profitably deal with, she took up the social question, and, in conjunction with her friend, the lamented Princess Alice, she founded the National Indian Association. Its objects were to promote in England a knowledge of India (for the knowledge of Indian affairs in England was not then so great as it is now) and to promote female education. A branch was established in Madras some fifteen years ago. The work of the parent association in London had rapidly developed since then, and it now included among its patrons every living Viceroy with the exception of Lord Lytton and a large number of experienced and influential Anglo-Indian officials including Lord Reay, who had been President of the Bombay branch, and Sir C. Stuart, of that in Bengal.

The main objects of the Madras branch were to bring about social intercourse between Europeans and Natives, and to promote female education. It had six large schools under its management and forty girls under instruction at home. The Salem branch had made a wise choice in taking up female education as its object. It was the great problem of the day, and on its satisfactory solution depended the progress of the country and the happiness of the people. The progress already made, as indicated by statistics, might seem to be satisfactory, but statistics were deceptive and those who were behind the scenes did not derive as much comfort from them as the uninitiated did.

The numbers of girls under instruction in all classes of institutions at the commencement middle and close, of the last decade, were as follows:—

	31st Mar. 1880.	31st Mar. 1885.	31st Mar. 1890.
Hindus	16,469	34,302	49,972
Native Christians ...	9,217	11,393	14,634
Mahommedans	700	1,908	10,364
Europeans and Eurasians.	2,392	3,062	3,172
Others	504	254	202
	29,282	50,919	78,344

That is, during the last ten years the number of girls in schools had risen from 29,282 to 78,344. Of these the number of Hindus rose from 16,469 to 49,972, and of Mahommedans from 700 to over 10,000. There was some comfort in these figures. They showed that something had been done, but if examined in detail they proved to be less satisfactory. The lower standards showed up well, but last year in the middle department there were only 450 girls and of these the Brahmin community contributed but 57. Five Hindu girls passed the last Higher Examination for women, 9 the Middle School Examination, and 27 the Special Upper Primary Examination. Of these last, only 6 were Brahmins.

These facts teach us that girls in India have touched but the bottom rung of the ladder of education. In the lower classes they could acquire but little knowledge, and if they had but little knowledge they could not have much true influence. Among the Agricultural classes in England the children were taught up to the 3rd Standard and it had often been found that before the age of 20 they had forgotten how to sign their names. He did not wish however, to make a comparison between the sharp native intelligence and the juvenile bucolic mind of England. What he wanted to impress upon his hearers was that they should not be content with the present meagre education that their daughters received, but that they should educate them up to a point that would fit them for being real helpmates in this troublesome world. Their hearts, and not their lips only, should be earnest in the work. They did not like to send their girls after a certain age to public schools, and he was not sufficiently acquainted with their home life and social customs to express an opinion as to the wisdom or prudence of their action. He was content to accept the fact believing that a wise father will seek to do what is best for his child. But the question was how the women were to be educated since they were not allowed to attend school, and they were bound to find a solution to that question.

The Association ought to help them towards a solution. It remained for them to decide whether they would earnestly co-operate in the effort.

The social question which was now occupying the earnest attention of all serious, thoughtful men, was the most important question of the day. Its interest was not confined to Europe, though far-seeing statesmen, like the Emperor of Germany, recognised its vast importance. It pertained to this country as well as to European countries and was of greater importance than any political question. The discussion of widow-marriage, of child-marriage and other kindred subjects which was now being carried on with so much vigor was part of the great movement of modern times. But the status of women cannot be materially improved until more attention is paid to their education, and notwithstanding the difficulties of their task if they only entered upon it with a spirit of true earnestness they would prove for themselves the truth of the Spanish proverb "Time and I are a match for any man."

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the meeting approved of the establishment of the Salem Branch of the Association and in supporting this, Mr. W. A. Symonds said:—I beg to support the resolution just moved and seconded by our highly respected and influential fellow-townsmen Mr. Suriyamurthi Pillai and Mr. Narainaswamy Aiyar. I could almost have wished that all the speakers who were to follow Mr. Grigg, this evening should be native gentlemen: because, great as is my interest in the progress of female education in India, their interest in it can hardly fail to be of a more direct and personal character; and also because their knowledge about the needs of female education in India, and of the best and wisest means of labouring for its successful promotion must naturally be superior to my own. However, I was unwilling, in any way, to appear to stand apart from so excellent a project as the establishment in this town of a branch of the National Indian Association: and thus it is that here I am to speak to you as I may best be able. I venture to think that you will receive with indulgence the very few remarks that the state of my voice (I have an exceedingly bad cold in the chest) will allow me to make: and I venture to think that you will receive them with indulgence, if for no other reason, on account of my widely-known sentiments of good-will towards the natives of India of every class throughout a continuous residence of over thirty-one years in this my adopted country. Personally or by reputation, I am no stranger to most of those whom I now address: I am not afraid of offending you by a little plain speaking, for I believe you cannot but be aware, that I am too really your friend to be guilty of needlessly or wantonly wounding your feelings.

It is as an advocate of female education in India that I appear before you this evening. Now, when speaking to natives of India on a matter of this kind, I am ever glad to recognise what points there are in common between us. I know, and I rejoice to know, that they, like myself, revere in women whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report. If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, I know and I rejoice to know, that they, like myself, desire to think on these things in connection with women. I also know, and I rejoice to know, that they, like myself, love and admire in women whatever is womanly and feminine: that of which we see such beautiful pictures in

> "The gentle Lady married to the Moor,
> And heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb."

—Aye—and I made bold to say—not merely in these ideal poetical creations, but in the real women the women, of flesh and blood, the

> "Creatures not too bright or good
> For human nature's daily food;
> For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
> Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles"—

the women whom we press to our hearts in the blessed sanctities of our homes, be those homes English homes, or Hindu homes, or Mahommedan homes, or Parsee homes. But, gentlemen, while freely recognising these points of agreement, it would be idle and untruthful to affect not to be aware that those ideas respecting the importance of female education which, in England, have passed from the region of theory to the region of practise, are, except in the great towns, gaining ground far too slowly for the intellectual good of India. The attitude of the Indian mind, in regard to this social reform is, speaking generally, compounded of hatred, timidity and apathy. I cannot spare the time to argue with those who combat or shrink from the enlargement of the bounds of human knowledge for half the human race: but I do protest against the adoption of "let alone" as a motto by any educated native of India when asked to exemplify the benefits of the education he has received by his efforts to educate the women of his own family circle: in short, to do to these dear ones what has been done to him by others with far less obligation to promote his happiness by making him wiser and better. Shame on him, I say, if he neglect to hold aloft, for their enlightenment, the lamp of knowledge, which has been placed in his hands. You all know the Tamil proverb இறைத்த கிணறு ஊறும்—the well that is drawn from, will bubble up afresh. Shame on him, I say, if he neglect to keep sweet and pure the well of knowledge which has been opened in his own mind by copious draughts of its healing waters for the benefit of others.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual Winter Session of the Madras Medical College was opened on the evening of the 1st October in the Theatre Hall of the College, with Surgeon-General deFabeck in the chair, when Dr. Smyth, Professor of Pathology, delivered the following address:—

SURGEON-GENERAL DEFABECK, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On the present occasion I appear here as a substitute. Since my connection with this college, I have had the advantage of being the Junior Professor on the occasion of the closing, and more recently on the opening of the college session; and so have not hitherto been called upon to accept the responsibility of delivering this address. I had hoped to escape it for three years more, as there are still three permanent professors, my seniors, who have not yet delivered an address. Two of these have been on their holidays, and so rather than ask them to mar their pleasure by preparing an address, the Principal has deputed me to take the place of one of them. The third Senior Professor is our Principal himself, and I am sure I am expressing a regret, which we all feel in common, that through pressure of work we have been deprived, for another year, of the pleasure and advantage of hearing Dr. Ritchie, whose ripe experience of men and things so eminently fits him to address an assemblage of intending medical men, whether he choose a medico-social or purely medical topic.

Students, I am not going to make the usual routine apologies for my "inability to address you on the present occasion," etc.—that would be but a poor recompense for what you are about to hear—but I must warn you that my address will be found wanting in many of the usual very useful features which have characterised the addresses of my predecessors. I am not going to talk much "shop" with you—you will have quite enough of that in the hospital and in your class rooms. Much of what I have to say affects only a portion of your number immediately, but it affects us all as members of, and well-wishers for, the human race. Don't judge my words too hastily. If any of you take a different view of the matter from me, let me know afterwards and we may be able to come to terms. If any of you go away disappointed, believing you have heard nothing worth thinking about, and yearning for the solid common sense you were led to believe was so much the rule in these addresses, go away to the Librarian and ask him for the old records, and you will find therein much to instruct and guide you in your career, both as students and practitioners. If you will read last year's address, you will find that the public till then were oblivious of the existence of the Medical College, or General Hospital, or of both; I do not care after the lapse of a twelve-month to be too positive; but the mental darkness of the community in this regard must have been terrible indeed. This ignorance was the more unaccountable as there had been for many years a daily attendance of above 400 patients. However, it just shows the local powerful development of that universal defect in human character—the tendency to forget one's benefactors. I did not hear the address of 1887, but I remember that of 1886 well enough, and the memory of it was probably what suggested the subject I wish to talk over with you for ten minutes now. The subject of that address was hygiene, with special reference to the selection of the fittest in the matter of the development of our species. That address excited

much public comment at the time, and I think it was a lady-correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, writing under the beautiful pseudonym, "Pimply Spinster," who considered the address a personal affair, and threatened all sorts of things, amongst others a suit in Court. The speaker on that occasion made a reference to the custom of baby-marriages, but like many other well-intentioned reformers omitted several of what seem to me very important considerations in connection with this question. At the outset, you and the public will doubtless inquire why it is that we, of the medical profession, should interfere in this question. Well, my explanation is simply this, *viz.*, that we know more about it than anybody else; that we are the recognised and responsible protectors of the persons of our neighbours; that our unique relations with our neighbours have unfolded to us a state of affairs hostile to the welfare of our race, and we feel as morally responsible to do our best to remove this source of danger to the persons of our neighbours, as we do to run and arrest a hæmorrhage that would otherwise prove fatal. I wish, therefore, to impress upon you the seriousness of this canker of child-marriage which affects, not the health of individuals only, but the health of millions of our fellow-citizens in this part of our common empire, and acts as a drag in their social and material progress.

"Poor India," said a Hindu gentleman to me some months ago, "her climate will keep her for ever in the rear of the rest of the nations of the earth; it will handicap her till the end of time." Poor fellow! his small rotund figure and childish prattle were clearly incompatible with the accomplishment of much in this "struggle for existence"; but these conditions were by no means attributable to climate. His mother was 13 years old at the time of his birth, and his father 17! His little mother and little father and himself prattled away happily enough may be—but it was impossible that a *man* should be the outcome of it all. The impossibility was intensified if I may so speak by the fact that childishness was to him a hereditary condition transmitted through many ages.

The first of the points in connection with the question of child-marriage to which I shall allude, is one which is often referred to by speakers and writers, but is usually glossed over in such a way that it passes altogether unnoticed; or if noticed at all, it has been put in such ambiguous language, that a totally different interpretation has been put upon it from that originally intended. I refer to the homicidal aspect of the custom of infant marriage. On the part of ignorant individuals who form such unions and every now and again destroy their child-wives, it is simply homicide. But it was culpable homicide on the part of those legislators who originally promulgated the laws regulating this custom, for they must have known the enormous number of young wives sacrificed at their first confinement if not beforehand (*vide Indian Medical Gazette*, August 1890, page 242), and the still larger sacrifice of children that was the inevitable result of a great number of such unions.

And how do our present legislators stand in this regard? Are they entirely free of all guilt for the human sacrifices that are taking place daily in obedience to this custom of child-marriage, in every part of India? It is a question of fearful moment. And you, my young Hindu gents, what are you going to do? Are you, *who know*, going to run the risk of figuring as culpable homicides? If any of you do so, and your act is attended with fatal consequences to the little girl or her child, remember, you will have done it knowingly, and if only strict justice were meted

out to you, you would spend the remainder of your days pondering over this question on the shores of the Andamans. Of course *you* may look upon such an occurrence as the death of a child-wife in this way as nothing, you before whom these wives must stand in silence, and who must worship you as gods. The traditions of ages have blinded you, so that you cannot see this matter in its real nature. From the very nature of the relationship your forefathers have arrogated to themselves towards women and handed down to you, it is impossible that you could have a real conception of the heinousness of this custom. If your women are regarded by you as so inferior that you can only look upon yourselves as gods in comparison to them, if you look upon them merely as a means of raising children to celebrate certain ceremonies over your remains, when you condescend to die, or if you look upon them merely as cooks and drudges; if you not merely *look upon* them in these lights, but if your very nature is saturated with these ideas, and you regard them as founded on an inviolable religious foundation, I say, how could it be possible that you should seriously regard any treatment you might choose to mete out to your women as either harsh or cruel? You look upon your women as chattels, as "your own"—your "females" as you call them. It never occurs to you that they are, equally with you, citizens of the empire, so that no matter what your fantastic notions of your own importance may be, the rulers of this empire being bound to protect all the citizens without distinction from violence or insult, are bound to come forward and teach you what, through no fault of yours, you do not seem to know, *viz.*, that this custom is a brutal one, and that as it interferes with the comfort and safety, and imperils the lives of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in India, you must relinquish it.

Now I have explained to you one hardship to which these young wives are liable—one frequently involving death. But here is another: worse than death. The other day a decrepit Hindu prematurely aged from dissipation, presented himself to me for treatment. He was about forty years old, but looked fifty easily. He trembled in every limb. The heavy bloodshot eye and quivering lip proclaimed only too clearly that the cause to which he attributed his wrecked condition was the correct one. A more repulsive development of the brute in human form I have rarely met. He told me he had one wife living, but that in a few months he intended taking to himself another, to whom he was for sometime betrothed; that in fact he was only waiting for her to arrive at what is euphemistically termed in this country "maturity." Now, does it need any words of mine to prove to you that the fate of that poor, trembling, terror-stricken little child which hands her over to the tender mercies of such a creature is worse than death? Talk no more of the miseries of the Hindu child-widow. The fate of this child is worse a thousand times, than if that old wretch should drown himself in a ditch and leave her to bemoan his loss in widowhood. And let us hear no more of respect for the cruel custom that compels this little maiden, willing or unwilling, to accept the embraces of such a creature as I have described and to worship him forsooth as a god! Any unwitting engagement our beloved Queen may have entered into to respect this custom no more obliges her to uphold it once she is made aware of its enormities, than did the hasty promise of Herod to the daughter of Herodias warrant him in beheading the unhappy Baptist. Shall we allow this blot to be on the pages of our history in this country: that we stepped without hesitation between the beasts of burden and

their cruel owners, but the oppression and degradation of the little Hindu maidens we left alone till their oppressors and those who were the upholders of their degradation thought fit to stay their hands.!

There is still another point of view of the matter too much kept out of sight, but which you and I as physiologists cannot ignore, and that is the degeneracy which this custom necessarily entails, on those who are its victims. An enormous number of the offspring of these ill-assorted unions are simply non-viable, while of those who attain maturity is is patent to all the world they are too frequently characterised by mental and physical incapacity. In their minds the high faculty of originality is all but suppressed, the imitative only left—for do we not hear reformers crying out on all sides against the very abuse we are now considering, yet how few of these do we find putting their fine sentiments into practice. The reason for this is simply that all this cry is mere imitation. They are parrot reformers. If these sentiments had anything of originality about them, if they were the product of personal conviction; if they were, so to speak, bound up in a common indentity with the individuals who give them utterance, we should have them put in practice much more often than we find now to be the case. I was about to call these men phonographic reformers. But I saw at once that that would be elevating them far above their deserts. Teach a phonograph to spout some fine advice, and it will spout it any time you like. It will not be able to put its advice into practice, but it will at least take no part in belittling its own utterances by pursuing a line of conduct directly opposed to what it had advised. No, these men are purely and simply parrot reformers; something fine has caught their ear which somehow sticks in their memories, and which they spout now and again after the manner of their prototype—and like it also they pursue the even tenor of their former lives quite unaffected by the ideas they have thus mechanically transmitted. To this there are exceptions—but very few. One of them, probably the most prominent amongst us, is fortunately in a position to do great good, and wields an instrument whose power is making itself felt throughout the length and breadth of India. But many of our so-called reformers are holding him up to popular execration "He has cut himself off forever from his community," shrieked a "reformer," the other evening in the columns of one of our evening papers. But I venture to predict that the name of that same "outcaste" will be a sacred household word in the happy Hindu homes of the future, when they shall be no longer blighted by the presence of the shaven, half-starved, Hindu widow—spurned and accursed.

In regard to the physical development of the babyborn, I think it is admitted on all hands to be very unsatisfactory. Their bodily weakness renders them timid and child-like in their manners and modes of thought; retiring when not quite satisfied with the safety of their surroundings; forward and intrusive when their weakness meets with too much consideration. This childishness is no doubt very largely due to defective structure, but it has occurred to me that the want of intelligent feminine association through many ages has had a great deal to do with it.

This fact of degeneracy of type is one of far-reaching import. Hundreds of men before my time have tried to make this infant-born people take the matter seriously. But I think it has been left for me to touch them in the tenderest point of all. Hitherto they have been beaten all over and shown no sign. The Sphinx herself recks more of the

sunshine shower than do these immoveable sons of time the most powerful home-thrusts their warmest well-wishers have ever been able to deal them.

Well, I hope the Secretary of State for India will bear this "degeneracy" in mind when he receives a deputation from India on the subject of self-government. In my opinion he ought to indorse any representation on this subject in some such way as this:—"So far as concerns those of Her Majesty's subjects in India who have taken some care to secure the production of a respectable type of the human race, I shall recommend these representations to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty. But as regards that large community who are the product of baby-marriages, and that without any selection whatever, except a mere pecuniary interest, it is obvious from purely scientific considerations that they must be totally unfit to assume responsibilities which should only be entrusted to a carefully-bred high-class stamp of human being. Consideration of the claim for self-government on the part of these is therefore deferred for five generations. If in the meantime this community takes reasonable steps to raise a proper stamp of human being by marrying only adult females, and that too only after the most careful selection, I shall leave it on record that the then Secretary of State do seriously consider the advisability of placing this community on an equal footing with the rest of the inhabitants of the empire."

In considering the exact relationship between two races, one of which is the offspring of marriages between adults who have made an honest attempt at selection, the other the offspring of infants and husbands who might be their wives' great grandfathers, and who have exercised of course no effort at selection, we must always bear in mind the relation that exists between every human being and his own body. Gross mistakes arise from attempting to identify the *individual* and his mortal *body*. An individual is no more identical with his body than he is with any other thing that may be his, say a pair of boots. The *body* is simply the medium by which the abilities of the individual are manifested. The manifestations of ability will be in proportion to the nature of the breeding which the body has gone through. If this has been carefully carried out the manifestations will be many, and *vice versâ*. However anxious the individual may be to be "able," the maximum of his ability can never reach a higher level than the degree of breeding through which the body has gone will permit. By attention most men may make the most out of the bodies they possess. But, however much an individual with an indifferent body may try, he never can show the same results, other things being equal, as the possessor of a really good body. From this standpoint all men are equal. But you will notice what a difference their bodies make, and it is by the manifestations of the individual through his body that he is judged and classified. It may seem very hard, but it is inevitable. Individuals with indifferently bred bodies ought not, therefore, to feel hurt if the manifestations of their existence do not commend themselves to those with better bodies, or if the latter cannot force themselves to associate with the former in all things. It does not follow from this that there is any bad feeling on the part of those possessed of the better bodies. They find themselves able to sympathise with the others in many, but not in all things. I will illustrate my meaning in this way:—The members of the Madras Mounted Infantry Corps may be considered to be on a footing of brotherhood,

good feeling and equality on most points. But it is a matter of notoriety that there is a great difference between the "mounts" which the different members possess, some of them having well-bred, strong, fast horses, while others have only country tats (at least so I'm informed). Now suppose the Russians to be beleaguering our beloved city, and the President of the Municipality in consultation with the Sanitary Officer took it into his head to annihilate them. He would of course select our mounted infantry for the purpose. As he is a gentleman who has had a military education he would select the best-mounted men to do the fighting, while the rest would be utilised for baggage purposes and to run messages. Now, suppose the owner of a poor little tat should insist on going out to help with the fight? He would simply be told that he was not properly mounted for the purpose, and that he must relegate himself to a position where he could be of real use. Would he not be a great fool if he did not see the force of this argument, and go away and take up the post allotted to him; and would not he be a greater fool still if he got angry over it and began to revile the bloated owners of the good horses? If he cannot exchange his tat for a good horse, and is determined to take a share in the fray—to be useful therein and not a mere incumbrance—he must wait a few generations and breed it up to the level of those really fit for the contest. Baby-born races cannot exchange their bodies for better ones; they must, therefore, wait for generations, and apply all their energies and all their science to the improvement of their stock. And in time they will be successful: but they have lost centuries, and it will take centuries to rehabilitate them, if they do not set about it *at once* and pursue it with all diligence.

I notice in connection with the efforts which are being made by Hindu reformers to reduce as much as possible the number of child-marriages, that these reformers are constantly warned of the terrible consequences their interference must involve inasmuch as this custom is founded in the religion of the people* that it must therefore be approached with fear and trembling. Well, I am of opinion that it is just this supposed religious connection that should impel all reformers to examine into this question to the very bottom. If we look back through the pages of history in any country we always find that wherever an epoch-making atrocity has been perpetrated, it has been under the cloak of "religion." "Religion" is a very curious commodity. The only straightforward meaning that one can attach to it as it is generally accepted is, that it is a system under which the opinion and judgment of one part of the community on certain metaphysical operations that are supposed to apply to daily life, are set aside in deference to the opinion and judgment of another and numerically much smaller part of the community. These metaphysical operations have ostensible reference to a decision as to what constitutes "right" and what constitutes "wrong." The only essential condition for a line of conduct to be right or wrong, being conformity or non-conformity to the opinion of this minority. Now I will give you a definition of true religion:—"It is the observance of the laws of nature and the application of them to the perfecting of the minds and bodies of the human race." You will find, if you examine for yourselves, any of the ancient inspired codes of moral law, and particularly the Hebraic—not commentaries on them by men who for the interests

* It is nothing of the kind, however (*vide* many papers in the *Hindu* on this subject, also in the *Madras Mail* by Ragunatha Rao).

of their own class were careful to explain them as seemed best suited to that end—that each and every injunction has the welfare and integrity of the *person* of the individual directly in view. Herein therefore we have a test for every so-called religious dogma:—"Does it, or does it not, interfere with the attainment of mental and physical perfection? Does it, or does it not, tend to the promotion of mental and physical perfection? If we are obliged to answer the 1st of these questions in the positive, or the 2nd in the negative, then depend upon it, the dogma under judgment has no foundation in religion, no matter what its alleged source, however self-important; and as religious men we must reject it. I suppose you have all heard the word "sin." Well, it is a curious fact that however much human beings who have any religious views at all, differ in other respects in religious matters, they all accept this definition of sin:—"It is any want of conformity to, or transgression of the laws of God." And I think I may assert further, that if they enquired honestly into the recesses of their hearts, they would all agree that the "laws of God" and "the laws of nature" are identical. And they would then of course be forced to admit that any custom of theirs which exhibits a want of conformity to, or constitutes an actual transgression of the laws of nature, is a *sin*. And they must finally confess—Hindus in the front rank—that child-marriage, whatever other reasons there may be for its existence, being clearly a transgression of the laws of nature is an iniquity—a "sin" and must therefore be abandoned by all truly religious men.

Brahmins! I would give you a word of warning. The Sudra is rapidly making up his mind as to the course he will adopt in regard to this child-marriage question. His eye is on you on the one hand, and on the other on his duty to his little girls and to his race. He still recognises you as the social and religious leader, but he is pained to see how purblind and slow you are in the treatment of this crying evil. If you step forward at once, casting aside your quibbles and prejudices, you may be the leader still. But depend upon it, if you delay much longer, you will be too late. These Sudras have a profound regard for your ancient prestige, but they are, many of them, the most independent, learned and profoundly thinking men in our midst. Simple hereditary right to be their leaders will have little weight with them once they find you are so dense that the clearest light of nature and of reason is unable to penetrate the thick cloud of senseless prejudices with which you choose to keep yourselves surrounded. They will cast you aside as something effete and obsolete, and you will have lost forever the high position which for so many ages has been yours. Are you going to allow the wives and daughters of the Sudra to be educated and free, taking a high position in this "struggle for existence" with their sisters in the west, while your wives and daughters—the wives and daughters of the ancient leaders of the people, remain mere nonentities, ranking little higher in the biological scale than creatures whose lot it is to be born, to reproduce their species, to spend their lives in servitude and then to die?

And now, Mr. Chairman, I ought to wind up, but I really cannot miss the opportunity our Principal has so kindly given me to say a word specially to our first-year men who come so largely under my own eye in the out-patient rooms. First-year men, a couple of dozen of you, will be posted monthly to dress patients in the out-patient rooms, the rest to dress in the surgical wards. To begin with, your own dress must be always neat and absolutely clean. This involves but little extra trouble

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or expense on your part, and will be rigorously insisted on by your clinical teachers. I have noticed that some of the Hindus amongst you come to hospital in the mornings with your hair twisted into a fuzzy knot all rough and ragged as if a certain rodent had taken up his abode in it the previous night. And this is not bad enough, but the untidy hair is frequently surmounted by a greasy grey tweed cap which is simply disgusting to look at. If I mildly remonstrate, you tell me this is the sort of thing you wore in the colleges in which you have hitherto been studying. Well, I take this opportunity of saying, if this is true, your teachers in these colleges have neglected a very important part of your education. For, it is in these preliminary educational establishments the simple rules of personal hygiene should be taught. To an enormous majority of their pupils these establishments are finishing colleges, and the teachers should see to it that their pupils are instructed in common hygiene, and in those little amenities of manners and habits that would help them to get on more smoothly than they do at present when they go out into the world to seek an independent livelihood. No pains seem to be spared to teach them mathematics and the humanities; these, however, go but a short way towards the cultivation of those higher qualities which go to make *the man*. It is "home influences" that *ought* to make the man. The tendency of those around us here, however, is unfortunately a downward one, against which the life of every high-souled Asiatic student is a perpetual struggle. What steps do our schools take to help them in this struggle? So far as I have been able to learn, in the majority of cases, absolutely none. And so the end and object of education is defeated at the very outset. These lads have got a varnishing of logic and metaphysics and doubtless a daub of bacteriology. But they do not know how even to wash their hands. "Do you never wash?" I sometimes casually inquire. "What! I am a Brahmin, Sir, and wash a dozen times a day." And this young man will probably go and sit down and write to the newspapers and say "behold I am clean, whereas the Sudra, etc." He has had his sacerdotal douche and thinks he is clean. Remember, his cleanliness is not attributed by him to the fact that his douche has removed something from off his person; not at all, he simply looks upon himself as clean because he has performed a certain religious function. The wily acarus and prolific bacterium flourish and hold high festival under ablutions such as these. You tell this young man he is dirty, and he grows wild with rage. He believes himself to be clean—is convinced of it—regards it as a crime to believe otherwise, or even to discuss the probability of his being unclean. In the name of religion he believes the moon is a green cheese and sticks to it.

My belief is that away in the ages, these wonderful caste customs of the Hindu were first instituted by hygienists, compared to whom our modern hygienists are but as children dabbling at the outskirts of the science of health. But the science of them is lost and they have now come down to us through tradition, mere parodies of their former selves. Let our Hindus look into the reasons for their customs. Many they will then discard, many more they will see good reason to cling to more closely than ever. Ablution was intended oringially to secure a healthy skin and to prevent poisonous material from getting mixed up with food. And it is no ablution which does not succeed in these two points. It is just wasting good water. Many a time have I seen our local college students, the victims of this sort of "cleanliness," and I cannot say I was

favourably impressed with the system of education they were following which crammed their hands with logic, political economy, psychology and such like, and left them ignorant of the cause which prevented them from sitting for five minutes quiet in the same position, and impelled them to keep themselves constantly in touch with all and every portion of their person. Yes, the acarus, tinea, and the whole bacterium family have a fine time of it under education such as this! Poor students, you will one day have to assume the responsibilities of citizens—even of Municipal Councillors—and then! What then? In the name of common sense, let us have hygiene, and if you can get religious, not superstitious, teachers, let us have religious instruction too in our schools, and let all these other things that only tend to cultivate that pernicious talent, loquacity, stand by far a century or two. The modern Asiatic as a rule has no sense of hygiene either from the modern European or the ancient Hindu point of view. And as hygiene is at the bottom of all health, happiness and prosperity, whatever else is omitted from the school-boys' curriculum it should always find a place. It is with pain I read the uncharitable strictures made on our local Municipal Councillors in the columns of our daily papers. They are censured for neglecting the regular inspection of their districts and seeing them maintained in a sanitary condition. In my opinion they deserve great credit for thus refraining from making a pretence of a knowledge to which they are absolute strangers. It is impossible that they should know whether a place is in a sanitary or insanitary condition. How could they? I say therefore, blame not these unhappy gentlemen; blame rather those who were placed in charge of their early education, but who, though intensely interested in the welfare of their pupils, omitted the one thing needful.

Now, my young first-year men, I fear you will think I have forgotten you. Well, if any of you have left your schools to join us in the rough-hewn condition I have described, I advise you to set about self-reformation as early as possible. Dishabille in manners or in dress will not be tolerated. You wont find your clinical teachers come to duty in the wards with their caps on or smoking cigars as they might in their own verandahs or driving in their carriages. They are on duty and see fit to assume certain restraints. You will be expected to do likewise. Tumbledown hair, greasy caps, unshaven faces may do well enough in your own verandahs, but when you come to public places or when "on duty" you must exercise the restraint recognized by civilized peoples.

Now a word or two to those of you who will be posted to the out-patient rooms. Two senior students will be posted to help you, one on the male and one on the female side. I hope you will work loyally under these students thus placed in authority over you, for your own good and for the good of the patients. Instead of knocking down the senior student, if you think he has over-stepped his duties, bring your grievances to me. I shall be sorry to hear them—but the other alternative would be more sorrowful still. You must all provide yourselves with the few instruments laid down by regulation, without which you will be debarred from taking any part in the work of the out-patient room. For, the work done there must be done rapidly and well. Different from the in-patient, the out-patient is beyond our reach the moment you dismiss him from your hands. He must, therefore, be carefully protected. His injuries must be securely dressed. If any of you think the work irksome, we don't want you—and you shall want your certificate.

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You should also possess a little of the milk of human kindness. When you see a helpless patient limping in, don't stare at him as if you had suddenly fallen into the hypnotic state, but step up and help him, bleeding, filthy and itch-devoured though he be. How different you are among yourselves in this respect. I can frequently tell the part of the country from which a man comes by his conduct towards our poor patients. I am, however, sometimes mistaken. Even a Madrassee will occasionally develop an energy that puts to shame the men of Coorg, Mysore, Hyderabad, or the West Coast. But these latter are by far the more frequently characterised by energy, thoughtfulness, and readiness to help. But the Madrassee can be as good as any when he likes, so let him rouse himself, and energy will become as natural to him as to the rest of his countrymen. It is remarkable how frequently I find it difficult to get a Tamil-speaking man amongst our dressers. My own knowledge of this language suffices for ordinary purposes, but where life and death are involved accurate translation is indispensable. Now we shall meet mostly Tamil people in the out-patient rooms, and up-country men should therefore cultivate this tongue as diligently as possible. Just put yourself in a patient's position who comes sick and weary from a journey, probably of many days, and then finds no one who understands him or will take the trouble to get an interpreter. Can there be a more painful position than this? Now I hope you will bear this in mind, and whenever a sick man appeals to you for help, you will leave no stone unturned till you have satisfied yourself completely as to his wants. Don't be afraid of giving me trouble by bothering me with the wants of an itch-eaten human being. You will perhaps annoy me, but it is yet your simple duty to run that risk in the interest of a sick man. And don't take advantage of my ignorance of a particular tongue either to mislead or mistranslate to me. You may find, if you do so, that I am not quite so ignorant of Indian lore as you take me to be. Now I don't believe any of you would wilfully mislead me; but the mental laziness of some students is so great that they cannot, without the utmost effort, translate a man's sentences correctly. And when translating, translate literally; don't attempt expounding what the patient says. I shall take the responsibility of that on myself. Speaking of misinterpretation, I have known a Hindu tell a Medical Officer who was ignorant of the language of his patient that a wretched man who was complaining of the toty eating his food was "gone in the head," was a lunatic and was only talking gibberish. Of course none of you would do that, but I tell it you to let you know how careful, those of you who may be ignorant of a patient's language, ought to be in taking every step possible to satisfy yourself as to the exact wants of the poor creature who seeks your aid. Let nothing step between you and this all-important duty. Neglect of it is crime. Tamil is a difficult language to acquire colloquially. You can, however, quickly acquire the power of understanding a patient, or of discovering whether your interpreters are misleading you, although it may take you years to formulate a sentence yourself. I know a Medical Officer who wouldn't attempt a sentence in Tamil, yet not a word dropped from his patient's lips uninterpreted nor ever was it possible for anybody to mistranslate to him. And the patients soon came to know it and to place their confidence in him. You may depend upon it that, other things being equal, your inefficiency as a surgeon or physician will be in direct proportion to your ignorance of your patient's language.

Now you, young Sudras, I must say a word specially to you. You know—you are conscious of the diminution in your bosoms of the regard you ought to have for high-caste pilgrims, sanyasees and others of this type. When, therefore, one of these wretched vermin-eaten fellows rebukes you for touching him, and says what when freely translated means "for God's sake take your polluting hands off my sacred person," don't turn away from him and have nothing more to do with him. You must throw aside all feeling of resentment and dress him carefully, be he willing or unwilling.

I have a great deal more to say, but time presses. The spirit in which the rest of your duties should be done I must leave to those kindly instincts which on the whole I have always found to characterise your predecessors. And, however engaged, let no sordid motive ever induce you to turn a deaf ear to the "still small voice" of the Spirit of Truth that dwells in the breast of every human creature. If you attend to this, you will never stray from the path of duty, your hearts will always feel light, and your dreams be happy from the consciousness that so far as in you lay, you have done the right. A man goaded by a consciousness of duty unperformed, of facts he has suppressed or misrepresented, has "coward" and "liar" written on every feature. Frankness to him is an impossibility. He is a loathsome creature.

Tell the truth always, never flinching, even though you feel certain you will get knocked down for doing so. Insist on cultivating this habit of telling the truth. Remember always, that the consequences of your truthfulness or the reverse do not end with yourself—that the fate of future generations is bound up in the character you acquire. As the physiognomy of the truthful man has truth written on every line, so is it written on every epithelial cell down to the very ones which are concerned in the perpetuation of his race, and, provided only he form a suitable alliance, he will live again in his sons and in his daughters, resolute, independent and straightforward, scorning the crooked ways of meanness and cowardice.

And now, finally, in this connection, one word to those of you who are natives of this country—a word which nothing but an intense desire for your highest welfare could induce me to utter. It is this: Your countrymen have the unenviable world-wide reputation of being untruthful. This stigma does not, of course, apply to you of the rising generation, whose character is yet unformed. But I now put it to you: Will you ever, as your years accumulate, stoop to be so unpatriotic, as to say or do aught, either from the contemptible fear of punishment which, it may be, you shall have deserved, or from the still more contemptible love of gain, that might tend to perpetuate this dark stain on the otherwise most lovable character of the people of this land? And now, students, first-year men and last-year men, ladies and gentlemen, I have done; and it only remains for me to wish you, one and all, the greatest success in your studies during the present Session.

The Chairman then rose and said:—

Ladies and gentlemen and students of this Medical College,—In the first place I have to express, I was going to say, my thanks to Dr. Ritchie, the Principal of this college, for having done me the honour of asking me to preside here this evening. I feel much responsibility in the position in which I am now placed. To you, gentlemen and ladies, visitors on this occasion, I also tender you on behalf of the Principal, Professors and myself, our best thanks for your kind attendance. It

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is satisfactory to me, as I hope it is to all of us, notwithstanding the noise on the part of the junior students on those benches, you have heard the admirable address that Professor Smyth has just delivered, upon a subject which, for my part, I take a great interest in, and which reflects on him the greatest credit. He has cut out for himself an entirely new way; he has given a very important lecture on one of the most important subjects connected with the well-being of this country, in the present and the long, long future. It closely relates to a subject which is one to which I have also bestowed my attention and thought—the education of the native women of this country. Generally and especially with regard to the medical profession, it is closely connected also with a wider subject, and that is the emancipation of women in India from the thraldom in which they have from generation to generation been placed. It is, probably within the last few years, comparatively, that anything has been done in this line. An immense impetus has been given, no doubt by the active and laudable manner in which that noble lady, the Countess of Dufferin, devoted herself and a great deal of her time and interest to the object of female education, for the benefit of native women, from a medical point of view. It is a subject which has now attained a national importance, and one which is also of Imperial importance. From year to year, all over India, women are coming forward to be educated and to take out diplomas and other qualifications; and we may hope before long, that the good efforts of such progress will be exhibited. The whole subject is one which has now passed beyond the point of experiment; it has become a practical success. Madras, I am glad to say, stood first in respect to the interest which she showed in providing instruction for native females or women (applause); and well has this college performed its duty in this way and also in respect to the young men who have come here to be trained and educated for the medical profession. I regret from what I have seen from the last year's report that the success of the students has not been at all what it should have been. (Applause.) Thirty-eight candidates in the First Department, for the Diploma of Medicine and Surgery; and out of the thirty-eight there were only three that passed. A letter appeared, some time ago, drawing attention in the papers to the fact that probably the professors themselves, from the way in which they conducted their duties, caused the failure of these students (hear, hear). I took up the matter with interest, as it was my duty to do. I made what inquiries I could with regard to this matter, and I believe from what I heard and the investigation made that the accusation is utterly unfounded. If the students will only devote as much time to their studies as their professors do to their lectures given to them, we shall soon find that the percentage of successes will be much greater than it is now, and that instead of thirty-eight men and three passing we shall find probably out of the whole number there will be three who have not passed (hear, hear). I believe, in the Second Department, is Miss Aiachy Ammal (hear, hear). I am not aware whether she is present or not, but whether she be or not, I wish her every success in her future career as a practitioner in Medicine and Surgery and, if absent, I hope that any of her friends here will convey to her my best wishes for her future life and success. Another young lady who distinguished herself is Miss Palman, who took the Viceroy Silver Medal. There was a Burman, of the name of Moung Loogly, who secured the Government Gold Medal, in the Junior Department, and who passed out as Hospital Assistant; and it is very gratifying to know that, from the other side of the water,

young fellows come over to study Medicine and Surgery, from a place in which, from an experience of twelve years, I know pretty much of the necessity for it. After the manner in which many of the admonitions and remarks of Professor Smyth have been received by your students I think it is of little use my offering you anything further in the way of advice (hear, hear), which is only to be open to ridicule and contempt. However, I would hope that the day will come down, perhaps, looking back to this day, and thinking over, as you will do, I am sure, the subject of Dr. Smyth's address, that those truths will be brought home to you and that they will take root and that they will be more than skin-deep, I hope, and sink into your very hearts. It is an extraordinary thing, I suppose—it does seem extraordinary to one of my age—that young fellows who are about to enter the medical profession should be guilty of so much levity as has been witnessed to-day. It speaks, however, somewhat in your favour. There is nothing like being in good spirits. If you can keep up your good spirits to the end of your days, it is about the best thing for you, you will find your work sit lightly on you; you will do it with greater pleasure, but I have no doubt that, as you advance, the exhibition which you have made to-day will be somewhat modified (hear, hear); and that you will not be disposed to return with ridicule the advice which you have received from your Senior. Looking back to the time when I was a student, well I cannot look back to the time when I was born, because I know the year was the year in which this college was founded; it came into existence in the year in which I came into existence (1835)—it has attained a far higher reputation than I have, and it will live much longer than I shall; and I am sure that its welfare, cannot be entrusted to better hands than those that at present rule here, the professors of this college. You will yet see amongst yourselves professors coming forward who will teach their juniors what you have been taught to-day. Immense strides have been made, even within my own recollection. You may think from what I have to say now that I have had a very meagre education of the medical profession. I do certainly say that you have all of you advantages which I never possessed, or any other who entered this profession at the same time as I did. There is so much new of the practical instruction so essential to the success of your life, compared with what it was in my time that you can scarcely compare the one time with the other. We used to go round the hospitals visiting patients with the physicians and surgeons; a few of us might be selected as clinical clerks. Clinical surgery, however, was a subject which was not then recognized; there were no professors of these subjects then. Practical Surgery, which you have also an opportunity of following out—also was not known or not allowed. I was not taught Pathology, had not advanced also; you know more Pathology in your three and four years than many a man who was then turned out with a diploma both in Medicine and Surgery. Chloroform had not then been long known. The system of treatment by Antiseptics was not known. A man in those days who would open a serious cavity would be tried and convicted, on medical evidence, for manslaughter in event of the person's death. Not only do we see now smaller cavities laid open, but the whole abdomen operated on, the hand introduced and large tumours removed and the person's life saved; but the very skull itself may be opened in some parts,—thanks, in a great measure, to the advances which have been made and the high position attained by professor Ferrier in regard to localization in connection with disease of the

brain—and a tumour may be removed. The advances made in late years should encourage us to greater action. Amongst the remedies placed at your disposal now—and I may say that you all know as I do the terms which are numerous enough—from what I understand and from the experience of my own practice, out of the 200 remedies included in the *Pharmacopæia* there are not more than 20 or 25—except under extraordinary circumstances—that the medical man makes use of. There is another subject, also, which has been taken up with activity, and that is the preservation of vaccine virus by our friend, Dr. King, and I am sure that the whole world will be indebted to him and that his name will go down to posterity as having materally aided to reduce the mortality of human life, in consequence of the manner in which he has proposed means which have actually preserved vaccine virus. I may also say that animal vaccination has only very recently been introduced. I was about to offer to those about to enter practice some words of advice and exhortation. I must, however, allow this to pass. With regard to yourselves, the students of this college, I beseech you to devote the whole of your attention to the duties which you have to perform. Laugh as you may and make what noise you wish (hear, hear,) your hearts cannot be closed to the fact that you are assuming, as medical practitioners hereafter, the greatest responsibility which any man can possibly accept. The lives of your fellow-creatures will be in your hands. Pardon me if I may think seriously of the way in which you now laugh at what you hear, but the day will come that unless you do give full attention to your work and to your duty, in the way in which medical practitioners do by their patients, you will certainly regret it, and you will bring upon yourselves not the happiness that is your due, but your lives as medical practitioners will be a burden to you, and the sooner you leave the medical profession the better. If you have not love for it, believe me, you had better adopt some other career. The career of a medical man is one which will bring him immense happiness and will bring him sufficient means of existence and also the means of bringing up a family, if he has one. The work may be at times onerous; it may be, at times, almost you may think, overwhelming. There are many men who really find sometimes, when they sit at a patient's bedside, that they can scarcely remain there, wearied out with the exertions to which they have been subjected; at the same time you will find that the work of your profession is an engrossing, an appreciative and a fascinating one (hear, hear). Now, I wish you also to be particular with regard to procrastination. Do not put off your work but do it when it was to be done. In the future when you are practitioners, a man, or woman, or child, may be brought to you, and an operation may be necessary. Do it, if possible, and you are the best judges, then and there; otherwise it is possible that the man, woman and child, next day, may be miles away. This is an instance to show how essential it is for you not to procrastinate in your duty. Then, as students, attend to every detail of your case, do not think anything too trivial. You are taught by your professors in Medicine and Surgery to investigate every symptom of the body in the discovery of disease; do not forget that as long as you live, because, many a man and probably a man of long practice, having forgotten that, has lost his reputation in consequence. Now, I want to implore you also to be careful and attentive to your patients, and to those whom you have to be partly in charge of in the absence of the Doctor. Every case will teach you something. It is a question whether a medical officer ought not to be grateful to his

patients, for the experience he gains from them? As to fees, it is only right that he should get a fee, but you can do an immense amount of good without fees. Many a man is anxious to pay a fee, but he cannot do it; if he cannot give a proper fee, take none at all, but give the same advice as if he had paid it. Some of you may think that in your position you have reason to be proud. There is reason for you to be proud, but there is a difference between pride and conceit. It will be recognized, and recognized to your detriment: you may be humble without being servile. There is no duty, however trivial it may be, even repulsive, which if done as a duty does not carry honour with it. I will not detain you any longer. I wish, indeed, I had the time to write out my address; I have jotted down a few points on which to speak to you this evening, and I am myself only too cognizant of my shortcomings on this occasion. If I had had the time for it, I should have gladly devoted it to writing out an address for you. I must ask you, in conclusion, to do your utmost, to maintain the honour of the profession to which you belong (hear, hear), to show by your actions the gratitude which you feel to the Government and to the professors of this college, and to become proud of the medical profession, either as Physicians or Surgeons or Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants (hear, hear). Depend upon it, if you are proud of your profession, your profession will be proud of you ("hear, hear," and loud applause).

Cheers were then called for for the Chairman, the Principal, Dr. Smyth and the professors, which were heartily responded to and with which the proceedings terminated.—*The Hindu.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SENATE MEETINGS.

(Specially reported for this Journal.)

A meeting of the members of the Senate of the University of Madras was held on 30th October at 5 P.M. at the Senate House, for the purpose of considering the various recommendations made by the Syndicate. Present:—Sir Arthur Collins (Vice-Chancellor), Rai Bahadur P. Runganadam Mudaliar, Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. Mir Ansuriddin Saib, Dr. Mohideen Sheriff, Dr. E. F. Drake-Brockman, Mr. P. Vijiaranga Mudaliar, Mr. M. Seshagiri Shastriar, Mr. C. Michie Smith, Rev. J. W. Foley, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Row, Rev. G. M. Rae, Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., Mr. G. H. Stuart, Dr. A. G. Bourne, Dr. J. R. Henderson, Dr. Duncan, Rev. E. Sell, Mr. Bilderbeck, Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar, Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., Dr. Oppert, Rev. J. Cooling, Captain H. D. Love, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyengar, Rao Bahadur S. Ranfasawmi Mudaliar, Mr. Thandaram Pillai, Archbishop Colgan, Rev. Father Sewell, Mr. R. Balajee Row, Mr. J. A. Jones, Dr. E. Thurston, Sir Charles Lawson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Grose, Mr. N. R. Pogson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, and Dr. W. H. Wilson (Registrar).

Change of Date of the Annual Meeting.

The Vice-Chancellor, in opening the proceedings said that the first proposition before the Senate was "that in the Byelaws 1, 87, 88, 94 and 104, the word April be omitted to insert the word August."

Dr. Brockman in moving the above proposition said that he had been asked to bring it forward for adoption by the Senate on account of three reasons, which had presented themselves to the Syndicate and especially to the Registrar. One of the reasons was that the time intervening between 31st March, when the official year terminated, and the

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annual meeting of the Senate which took place in April, was found to be too short for the Syndicate to revise their Report, and to see whether the accounts were accurate, and fit to be incorporated in the report. There was another reason: that just in the following month, that is, in May, the holidays of Colleges generally commenced and they terminated about the end of June or the middle of July, and the majority of the members of the Senate generally availed themselves of that occasion to leave Madras coming back in July. If the proposal made were adopted by the Senate, it would leave a very considerable time for the Registrar to see to the full audit of accounts, and more time would be left for the Syndicate to discuss the various points connected with the report, and to properly revise it. There was another consideration to be urged against the holding of the meeting in the month of April: the Easter vacation fell generally during that month and several persons left Madras, and also public offices were all closed and business transactions came to a close till the expiry of the vacation. For those three reasons, he had been asked to move the proposition.

Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar seconded the proposition.

Mr. Bliss said that he wished to make one or two observations. When the notice of the meeting had come to him, he had thought of moving an amendment, but he had afterwards come to the conclusion that it would be better, instead of his moving a direct negative, if the Syndicate would reconsider the matter and submit further proposals as they might see fit. The reasons that had been advanced for the change in holding the annual meeting of the Senate from April to August, were merely and solely that it would be more convenient for the preparation of accounts. As for the Easter holidays coming in the month of April, he knew that they did not last more than four working days, and therefore, that argument did not seem to be of great importance. Instead of there being an advantage by the change proposed, he was of opinion that there would be a great disadvantage in deferring the annual meeting until August. In the first place, the month of August was not the happiest month for the holding of public meetings, because at that time most of them would be engaged in seeing how they could keep themselves cool. For his own part, he would never attend a meeting in August. In the second place, it seemed to him that if there was any difficulty in getting the accounts ready before the annual meeting, the obvious and simple method would be to alter the time for presenting the accounts. There was no reason why the Syndicate should present the accounts at the end of the official year. They held their examinations in December and not at the end of the official year, and there was not the slightest reason why the presenting of accounts should not be postponed to a later date. In the month of April everybody would be in Madras; people would not leave Madras by that time either for the Hills, or for home. It seemed to him that the best thing to be done was to change the period for the submission of accounts. There was another consideration also; they were not bound to keep the accounts to the last pie, and they might close the best accounts practicable, before the annual meeting, and if there were any slight discrepancies, they might be set right afterwards. They should have the meeting at a time when the members of the Senate would be in Madras and before they would leave either for the Hills or Europe, on privilege leave; and it seemed to him that it was much better to ask the Syndicate to consider the question of altering the date of the submission of accounts and have their annual meeting either in April or, better, in March.

Dr. Oppert said that he was also opposed to the change proposed, as he was not convinced by the reasons brought forward by Dr. Brockman. One great objection to the change was that the Syndicate that would be elected in August would have to be responsible for and give some explanations as to things that had taken place, when it was not in existence.

Mr. Adam said that the examiners were usually appointed six months before the examination. Was it meant by the resolution proposed that the examiners were to be

appointed by the out-going Syndicate for the examinations which would be conducted by the in-coming Syndicate?

Dr. Duncan said that the Syndicate in existence in April or May, would appoint the examiners for the ensuing examinations.

Dr. Wilson said that at present the examiners were appointed only in May, just two or three weeks after the appointment of the Syndicate; but under the proposed change, there would be ample time left for the selection and appointment of examiners, so that it would be a great advantage. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Bliss, that the holding of the annual meeting in April secured a better attendance of Fellows of the University, as a matter of fact, they would have a very good attendance in the month of August, as in April. Certainly those members of the Senate, who proceeded to the Hills, would not be in Madras even in April, as the Government usually proceeded to the Hills 5 or 6 weeks before the annual meeting. With reference to the question of accounts, it was quite impossible to revise the accounts, before the end of April to anything approaching accuracy, because their accounts had to be dealt with in every District in the Presidency and did not come in time so as to be included in the report of the Syndicate.

Dr. Miller said that the difficulty felt was not only in regard to the question of accounts, but also in regard to the preparation of the Report of the Syndicate. The degree examination did not finally close until the month of March; and it was difficult not only to get the accounts in time but to get a proper Report of the preceding year's work ready for the annual meeting of the Senate. The fact of the matter was simply that when the University had to deal with small accounts, it had been perfectly possible to have everything ready in the month of April; but it had now become really impossible. He thought the University had never had such an energetic Registrar as Dr. Wilson, and the latter found it simply impossible to have everything ready even on the last day of April. Some change, therefore, was absolutely necessary; undoubtedly the suggestion made by Mr. Bliss ought to be considered, but he thought that the balance was on the side of the proposition that was before the Senate. He did not think that the remarks of Mr. Bliss as to the holding of the annual meeting in April carried very much weight with them, but opinions differed. As for himself, Dr. Miller would find it infinitely better to attend a meeting in the month of August than in April, because to him and to many more, August was a pleasanter month from every point of view. As had been pointed out by the Registrar, all those that went to the Hills could not attend the meeting in April. Something might be said about the change of time in the submission of accounts; but that would not affect the other matter, namely, the difficulty of getting the Syndicate's Report prepared. The Report had for some years past been more of a hurried affair (more hurried than it should be), and the appointment of examiners also had been a very hurried thing,—more hurried than it should be. Some years ago, examiners had been few and the time taken to appoint them therefore had not been long, there having been 20, or 30 examiners, but it was now necessary to appoint a whole army of about 170, or 180 examiners and assistant examiners, and thus owing to the present arrangement, the time for the appointment of examiners had to be squeezed into very few weeks. If the arrangement proposed by the Syndicate were adopted, the appointment of examiners could be done in a much more leisurely manner and much better. For those reasons as well as others, he thought that it was eminently desirable that the Senate should adopt the proposal that was before the meeting.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried by 19 against 9.

The M. L. Degree Examination.

Dr. Brockman proposed "that in bye-law 185, the words 'Ist November' be omitted to insert the words 30th June." The candidates who wished to appear for the M.L. Degree Examination had to signify their intention of doing so in the month of

November according to the present bye-law. But the examiners found it difficult to set question papers between November and the date of examination, and, therefore, it was thought desirable that the candidates should express their intention of appearing for the examination in the month of June instead of November.

The proposition was put and carried.

THE DEPRIVING OF DEGREES AND THE CANCELLING OF CERTIFICATES.

The HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEPHARD, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, moved the following resolution :—

"If any person who has obtained a degree in the Madras University or a certificate of having passed any examination held by the University is convicted of a criminal offence by a court of law, or if any such person is guilty of disgraceful conduct, it shall be competent for the University, after inquiring into the circumstances of the offence, to deprive such person of his degree, or to cancel the certificate of having passed an examination. Provided, however, that the above punishment be in no case inflicted unless it be recommended by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate, and unless the Senate accept the Syndicate's recommendation by a majority of the members present at the meeting at which the recommendation is considered, and unless with the concurrence of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor."

The Hon'ble member said that he regretted the absence of Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyer. They were all probably aware of the reasons which had led to the proposition, and it seemed necessary—certainly expedient—that the University, having the power of conferring the degrees which were intended to confer honour upon the recipient and to distinguish him from other persons, should also have, when occasions arose, the power of taking away those degrees. He believed that that power was possessed by the Universities in Great Britain and as far as he could see, there was no objection, either in point of fact or point of law, why such a power should not be possessed by this University. They were all aware that it was intended that that proposition should have been moved by Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyer; and being quite unprepared to go at length into the proposal, he thought that he might content himself with saying what he had said.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. RAGUNATHA RAO, in seconding the proposition said:—I suppose that the words "disgraceful conduct" include any violation of the pledges given by the students at the time when the degree is conferred on them.

SIR CHARLES LAWSON.—May I ask Mr. Justice Shephard whether he is quite sure if such a rule as this is in practice in England? He simply said he "believes."

The HON'BLE MR. V. BHASYHAM AIYANGAR.—Does the rule apply to the Degree Examination only, or to the F.A. and Matriculation Examination? This resolution apparently seems to include all. (Voices "all," "all.")

The VICE-CHANCELLOR replied that the rule applied to all the examinations.

DR. OPPERT.—Is it intended that this rule of taking away the degrees of graduates who have been convicted of a criminal offence, or, found to be guilty of disgraceful conduct, —whatever that may be, should be retrospective?

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that it could not have retrospective effect.

MR. STUART said that they had not had quite enough explanations and reasons as to the origin of that proposition; but he should like to have some more information on the matter. There was no doubt that they had the power to pass a resolution of that kind, but he did not know how they were going to make it effective. It was proposed "to deprive a graduate of his degree," and he wished to know what would be the effect of that; whether the person who obtained a degree would have to give it up if he was found guilty of any offence. The second part was about the cancelling of certificates which evidently referred to minor examinations. He was not quite certain as to what was meant by the "cancelling of the certificate,"—was it meant that the candidate to whom the certificate had been given should be sent for and asked to give up his certificate, and if he refused to do so, was

he to be prosecuted? He did not quite see as to how the University was going to make the rule effective.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HANDLEY said that he was sure that the members of the Syndicate had framed that resolution entirely for the benefit of the University. But there were one or two considerations which occurred to him to which he would ask the attention of the Senate before they adopted so novel and important a measure as that proposed. They had not been told much by the mover of the resolution because the gentleman who was to have moved it was absent. The first question to consider was whether they had the power of passing a resolution like that under the Act of Incorporation; and on that point there was some doubt. The Section in the Act of Incorporation, in regard to the powers of the University said :—

"The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general object and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University."

No doubt the latter words of that section, *viz.*, "touching all other matters, &c." were very general, but they ought to be understood by what preceded them. The ordinary meaning of that section was that they could make regulations for the conferring of degrees, but it did not *follow* that they could make bye-laws for the taking away of the degrees. Again from the very nature of a degree was it competent for a University to take it away for any cause. A degree was merely a certificate to the effect that an individual had obtained a certain standard of knowledge, which entitled him to the certificate; and to talk of taking away a degree seemed to him therefore to be anomalous, and he could not quite see how it could be done. He agreed with Mr. Stuart in the difficulties pointed out by him. The degree was a title of honour given to an individual for a certain work done—for a certain examination passed; the University sent forth its children with its stamp, that they had passed certain examinations; and it was impossible for the University to take away the certificate of a certain fact. As pointed out by Mr. Stuart, the difficulty was very great when they came to deal with the question of cancelling the certificates. To say after first giving a certificate, of a fact that it should be cancelled, seemed to him absurd. He should like to have some precedent for a resolution like that, either in any Indian University, or in any European University. The only precedent he knew of was the case of Prynne who was convicted of a political offence in the time of Charles I. and deprived of his degree by the University of Oxford; but that was not a precedent which would be followed at the present day by any English University. Supposing that an individual insisted on using the title when it had been withdrawn by the University, in defiance of the order of the Senate, the only method, as far as he knew, that could be adopted was to apply to the Civil Court for an injunction. He thought that that would be a very awkward position indeed—especially so in this country where the Vice-Chancellor was often the Chief Justice and very often the Judges of the High Court were the Fellows of the University. And considering the doubts that surrounded the question, could they be sure that a Civil Court would grant such an injunction? Then came the moral question as to whether they were right in inflicting a further punishment upon a person who had already been punished by a Court of law. To take away the degree of that person might be to deprive him of the only means by which he could become a respectable citizen. That was one aspect of the question which ought to be considered before determining to put the

power into the hands of the University, of depriving one, who was at one time worthy of receiving honour at their hands, of that honour which they had given him in time past and which he had deserved then. The University has had an existence of 30 years without any such bye-law as that proposed, and no difficulty had ever occurred. He did not know whether the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had such a rule as that proposed. Undoubtedly there were many persons in England who had committed serious crimes and had not been deprived of their degrees. The step that they were asked to adopt involved considerable responsibility; it would very much increase the work of the Senate and Syndicate and might put them in the most invidious position. The only method of inquiring into the offences committed by a person would be to investigate the matter in private and their proceedings would then be something like the Star Chamber proceedings. With all these difficlties in the way why should they now be called upon to take this step? As they all knew the proposal arose out of a particular case of alleged misconduct by a graduate, but as far as he knew there was nothing in that case to necessitate their having recourse to the measure proposed, which was certainly an experiment, and is he hoped he had shown an experiment not unattended with design.

Rev. Dr. Miller observed that there was one point, which Mr. Justice Handley had alluded to, which was very important, that the Senate should not commit themselves by any expression. Mr. Justice Handley's arguments had proceeded largely, if not entirely, on the supposition that a degree was simply a certificate of the possession of a certain amount of knowledge. He thought it would be a disgrace to the University if any such idea was to be the basis of their proceedings. He admitted there were many difficulties attending the course now proposed, but that difficulties arose from that source he could not admit for a moment. Before anyone obtained a degree a question was put to him as follows :—

"Q.—Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation, conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

A.—I do promise."

There were, Dr. Miller said, further promises required at the same time. In the face of a deliberate promise of that sort, which was essential to the obtaining of a degree in that University, it certainly was within their power, and it certainly seemed to him it would, from time to time, be expedient, to punish breaches of that promise in the only way in which it was in their power to punish them. He thought there could not be the slightest doubt that they had this power. The words that Mr. Justice Handley had read, which conferred on the Senate the power of taking action in all matters whatever, was enough to cover the question and a great deal more, and that they could exercise this power there could be little doubt. He agreed with Mr. Justice Handley that it would be a great hardship for men who fell into offences if the means of regaining their position in society were taken from them; but all questions of that sort would have to be considered in the case of each individual man with regard to whom it was proposed to put the resolution in force. He believed it would hardly ever be put in force, except in such cases, which might very easily arise and which, he thought, it was known to the Senate had arisen—one at least had arisen—in which punishment of any effectual character could not be inflicted. He considered that it was highly desirable that the University should mark its indignation at one of its members, one honoured with its degree, having disgraced the University to which he belonged. He thought the difficulties brought forward by Mr. Stuart were very considerable, and that the practical effect of the resolution would be that in very few cases indeed, would the power be actually put in force; but it was very often desirable in the case of any Government, of whatever nature, that there should be a power in reserve to be used when occasion called for it. In most cases, the punishment inflicted in other ways would be sufficient, and it might be desirable that no other punishment should be inflicted by the University; but in other cases such punishment would not be sufficient, and then the Univer-

sity should mark its indignation in such a way that the solemn promises made to it should not be broken. They did not take away degrees in the formal manner Mr. Stuart suggested; it was quite enough to intimate in the *Gazette* that a man had been dispossessed of his degree, or his certificate had been cancelled for dishonourable conduct. In any case, the University would not take the step open to it, save to mark its indignation at a graduate having broken the promise which he held it was as necessary for a candidate to keep as it was for him to pass any examination at all.

Mr. Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliar believed, with Mr. Justice Handley, that there was great difficulty in working the matter out, and that the resolution was not absolutely called for now. There would be cases where the conduct of a man was so well known to every member of the Senate and the outside public that no dissentient voice was likely to be raised; and in such cases the punishment inflicted by publicity and the notoriety that would attach to an offender's conduct imputed to him would be enough punishment, and any further punishment they might inflict would carry no further severity with it than the exposure alluded to. Any further notice they might take of the offender's conduct was not likely to enhance the punishment already suffered. The legal aspect of the question he would not like to deal with; and, so far as one could see, there seemed to be some difference of opinion, and in a matter like the present they ought to hesitate to pass a law in which there was likely to be any difference of opinion. They ought to act only in matters in which there was likely to be no difference of opinion, so far as the legal aspect was concerned. It might be that as soon as a man had his certificate taken away and he went to law, the Court might hold they had the power, still he felt there would be some difficulty in carrying out the resolution, and on that ground he was against it.

Mr. Adam, referring to the remarks of Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, thought the matter was one that bristled with legal questions and they, as members of the Senate, ought to secure some light on the points raised in connection with the question. They did not know what they might be going in for. He had an opinion from a legal friend, with reference to the proposed enquiry into disgraceful conduct, that they might possibly, every-one of them, be dragged before the High Court in an action for damages, every member of the Senate who voted for the resolution of deprivation being included. The only legal opinion they as fellows of the University had had on the point was from Mr. Justice Handley, and he thought they ought to be very much obliged to him for the grounds on which he had stated his opinion; but, however strongly they might feel from a moral point of view, they had the right to expect, in the unfortunate absence of Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyar, to be enlightned on this difficult question before they passed such a tremendous and sweeping resolution as that proposed. It was all very well for Dr. Miller to say a candidate promised certain things and that, because he broke a promise so made, they had an *ipso facto* right to take away his degree. He was not sufficiently a lawyer to say if that was a legal proposition. But he might quote an analogy that at least threw doubt on it. He believed it was a legal part of the marriage ceremony in England for a wife to promise to love, honour, and obey, but suppose she did not obey, was that enough to annul the marriage or to secure a divorce? It might be in some American States; but he thought, in a matter like this, they should follow the precedents in England rather than the legal precedents of America. The mere fact that a candidate broke his promise might make it desirable to deprive him of his degree, but it did not follow that they had the right to do so; and, if they had not, they might put themselves in a dangerous position. He was sure none of them would yield to Dr. Miller in moral indignation, but they must not allow moral indignation to land them in an untenable legal position. Again Matriculates, F.A's, and others, who passed minor examinations, were simply gazetted. Even if they could get the certificate from them, it would not annul the entry in the Gazette that they had passed such an examination. They were on an entirely different footing from graduates. With reference to Mr. Handley's remarks, they were still more

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forcible as regarded Matriculates. The man had passed his Matriculation examination, and to take away his certificate for some dishonourable conduct, some trivial offence, might deprive him of his future prospects in life. That was a serious rule to introduce. There was another question in the case, as to disgraceful conduct He would like to be informed how the Senate were going to inquire into it; were they to have the power to call witnesses and documents and do all things necessary in a criminal trial, because this was to be in the nature of a criminal trial and a trial of a very serious kind. He thought it would be a dangerous position for the members of the Senate to put themselves in, to try and decide questions on statements which, unless they could hold a legal investigation, must in the very nature of the case, be *ex parte* statements. Again, they had not been told whether this resolution was to be retrospective, that was with reference to crimes or supposed crimes, or offences or disgraceful conduct, which had taken place before the proposed resolution was passed; if so, he felt strongly with Mr. Justice Handley that it was a petty thing to have special legislation for an individual case.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that if he had already said that it was not to be retrospective, and therefore a graduate could not be deprived of his degree for an offence committed before the proposed bye-law was made.

Mr. Adam was glad that this explanation had been made. At his end of the room the Vice-Chancellor's previous statement had not been heard, but it removed one difficulty. It did not, however, remove the other difficulties which he had alluded to, and he did think they ought to have some definite exposition of the legal difficulties in the case from a legal authority,—and he would not accept even the Registrar of the University as a legal authority—before the Senate could be asked to pass such a resolution, especially after such a distinguished lawyer as Mr. Justice Handley had raised the difficulties he had.

Dr. Wilson observed that the resolution came from the Senate in fulfilment of a promise made by the Syndicate in their last annual report, and it would be well if members were reminded of the words which were used on the occasion. (Here the speaker quoted from the last annual report.) He did not say that the Syndicate, by adopting that report, pledged themselves to the bye-law, but the report was passed without objection or comment of any sort. Whether it would be adopted by the Senate was another question. With reference to the legal question, the Syndicate had not been acting in the dark; they had taken legal advice, and the very highest they could obtain; it was the opinion of the Advocate-General. This opinion was in the hands of Mr. Justice Shephard, who moved the amendment, and in his reply, no doubt, he would explain the legal aspect of the case better than he (Dr. Wilson) could do. The proposed procedure was not quite a novel one upon which the University was entering. He had not the slightest doubt other Universities of other countries exercised the same right, which was also followed by other licensing bodies such as the Inns of Court, the College of Surgeons, &c., whose functions were filled, to a great extent, by the University in this country. A graduate of Medicine in the Madras University was authorized by his diploma to practice Medicine and Surgery. Would it not be a scandal to authorize a man to practice Medicine and Surgery, and they had the power to withdraw his diploma—supposing he had committed some disgraceful crime—if they did not do so? Should they still bear him upon the list of graduates? Were they still to bear on that roll such a man? The University must protect itself. The great majority of their graduates were graduates in Arts; graduates in Law and graduates in Medicine were on a different footing. Notwithstanding that graduates in Arts possessed no privileges they could take from them, beyond their degrees, still the time might not be far distant when graduates would possess special privileges. Would they make eligible for the receipt of such privileges any graduate who had committed a disgraceful offence? He, Dr. Wilson, contended he ought to lose his degree and qualification for those privileges. Mr. Adam thought there would be difficulty in making investigation into the case of persons

committing offences against the University and other offences, but in cases not affecting the University no inquiry would be entered into, and reliance would be placed upon the judgment of a Court of Law. The offence which was the one referred to particularly by the Syndicate, was investigated by the Syndicate, the case was brought home to the offender by the Syndicate which proceeded to award such punishment as it was in their power to award.

Mr. Adam pointed out that his inquiry was, how was the Senate, not how was the Syndicate to investigate it. Was the Senate to accept the *ipse dixit* of the Syndicate?

Dr. Wilson replied the Syndicate would not bring the matter forward without all the facts brought to light, bearing upon it. With regard to the remarks about those who passed the Matriculation and F. A. examinations having their certificates cancelled, and hardship thus entailed on them, that was exactly the punishment inflicted by the University, year after year. Graduates would only be deprived of their certificates for disgraceful conduct in the University. No objection had ever been raised by the Senate to the action taken by the Syndicate.

Rev. Mr. Rae proposed, as an amendment, in the first line, to omit the words "or a certificate of having passed any examination held by the University," and in line 5 the words "the certificate of having passed an examination. Provided, however, that the above punishment be in no case inflicted"; and to add the words "such deprivation shall not take place, &c."

The Vice-Chancellor observed that if the Senate accorded sanction to Mr. Rae, he might move the amendment he proposed.

On this question a show of hands was called, resulting—

For	21
Against	11

Mr. Rae was accordingly allowed to put the amendment. He said if a man who held a Matriculation certificate disgraced himself in connection with any examination, the Syndicate had, and had frequently exercised, the power of preventing such a man from coming before them for any higher examination; and it seemed to him that it would be sufficient, taken in connection with the other facts, that he did not make the promise exacted from a graduate. He thought that the sense of the bye-law was equally well expressed, and better expressed, by the amendment which he proposed, "provided, however, that such degradation should not take place unless recommended," and he hoped the Senate would accept the amendment he had suggested.

A show of hands was then called, resulting as follows:—

For Mr. Rae's amendment	13
Against	20
Majority against	7

The amendment was therefore declared lost.

The Vice-Chancellor referred to a proposed amendment, of which notice had been given by Mr. Adam, as follows:—

"That, in line 7 of the proposed new bye-law to follow bye-law 132, the words 'of no less than two-thirds' be inserted between the word 'of' and the word 'majority.'"

Looking at the Act of Incorporation, the Vice-Chancellor did not think it was competent for Mr. Adam to move the proposed amendment, which Mr. Adam accordingly withdrew.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhashyam Aiyengar pointed out that, so far as regarded the legal aspect of the question raised by Mr. Justice Handley, he did not think that either the Senate or the Government, which would have to sanction the bye-law, could authoritatively settle that question; and therefore it would be impossible to obtain any authoritative opinion on that point, but no doubt, as observed by Mr. Justice Handley, the point was one open to reasonable doubt, and he therefore thought that, in a case of this sort, where

there was reasonable doubt as to the validity of a proposed bye-law and especially when the necessity for such bye-law was not great, they should exercise some degree of caution before accepting the proposition. In his humble opinion, the Act of Incorporation needed considerable amendment, not only in respect to this matter but in respect to various other matters which had come before the Syndicate and Senate, but in respect of which no action was taken as it was considered that the Act of Incorporation, passed so early as 1857, was not sufficiently wide to admit of the University doing several things which it would otherwise be desirable to do. Taking the preamble of the Act, it seemed quite clear that the University was only an examining body; and it was on that ground that it had not been able, to found any lectures for the purpose of imparting instruction. He had no doubt that the Act of Incorporation might be amended with advantage and its powers so enlarged as to admit of the founding of lectures by the University, with the aid of its annually increasing surplus funds and to enable the University to introduce other beneficent changes. He thought the matter now before the meeting was one of a kind which could not be satisfactorily carried out, save by means of legislation. Even assuming that the bye-law now proposed was within the scope of the University, he thought that no complete effect could be given to it unless the matter was dealt with by legislation. The speaker here read the preamble to the Act of Incorporation and said that when they came to section (*a*) they found distinct power given to the Senate to frame a bye-law, with regard to the qualifications of candidates for degrees, and it empowered the Senate to see that a candidate possessed moral qualifications before he was admitted a graduate. The Senate, no doubt, is empowered to frame the bye-laws which it has already framed in respect of candidates for degrees and it no doubt has authority not to admit to a degree any person convicted of an offence, or otherwise guilty of disgraceful conduct, and the University exacts promises, as to their future conduct, from candidates for degrees, after they have passed their Examinations and before degrees are conferred upon them. Taking the object of the Univ[illegible], as disclosed in the preamble, it might be doubted whether, even in the subordinate examinations, they could introduce this power of cancelling a certificate which has been issued. The only legal status within his recollection which a graduate possessed was as a voter. He believed that, under the Madras Municipal Act every graduate in Arts or Law was entitled to vote; and if any one wanted to raise the question of the legality of the proposed bye-law, it could be raised only in the following manner. A citizen who was a graduate, should, when he is deprived of his degree, after the proposed bye-law is passed, assert his right to vote, by an action at law, if his name is removed, from the list of voters, by the Municipality. When he put the question to the Vice-Chancellor, whether this proposition included those who passed the minor examinations, he was aware that the wording was comprehensive enough to include F. A's and Matriculates also, but he doubted very much whether that was intended by the Syndicate when the present recommendation was made. He was decidedly of opinion that the University should not trouble itself with the cancelling of certificates of Matriculates and F. A's; it should if at all confine itself to degrees alone. The Act of Incorporation contemplated only degrees, and minor examinations were only auxiliary to obtaining a degree. If the degree was to be cancelled, and the Senate could cancel it, and it was desirable they should have such power, he did not believe that there would be any practical difficulty, in cancelling the degree and it would not be necessary that the person in possession of the diploma should be actually compelled to surrender it. It will be enough to publish a notification in the *Gazette* that such and such a person, who graduated in such and such a year, has been disgraduated, if he may use such an expression. (laughter). The resolution was also likely to raise other difficulties, and if the matter was to be taken up by the Senate, it could be only effectively dealt with by legislation. If a person was deprived of a degree after he had obtained a certain position or a certain status, it would raise very difficult questions. So far as conviction for an offence was concerned, many practical

difficulties might not arise; and so far as the public service was concerned, any person convicted of a criminal offence would be dismissed that service, and he believed that even in regard to elected Municipal Commissioners a conviction for a non-bailable offence warranted the forfeiture of his seat on the Municipal Board. The proposition, as at present worded, did not say disgraceful conduct in the opinion of the Senate; the power of the Senate to inflict the punishment proposed was on the basis that he was guilty of disgraceful conduct. As the resolution stood, it would be quite open to a person, on whom the punishment was inflicted, to go to law and say be had not been guilty of any disgraceful conduct and the Senate will then be required to establish in court that he was so guilty. If the bye-law was to be passed, it required amendment and some such expression as "in the opinion of the Senate" should be included. He thought the words "disgraceful conduct" too vague and too wide. The rule ought to be so framed that the majority of members of the Senate might understand it definitely. In such a matter as disgraceful conduct he thought there would be a divergence of opinion, in individual cases which would lead to unseemly discussion when they are brought before the Senate and he therefore submitted that the resolution should be more precise than it was. Even a member of the Club could not be turned out unless due notice was given him, and if this bye-law was to be passed they would have also to frame other auxiliary bye-laws. If the conferring of a degree gave a status to a certain person—and it secured a certain legal status also—they could not deprive him of it unless they gave him an opportunity to be heard, and how that was to be carried out was not explained. He therefore submitted that, on the whole, it would be desirable that the proposition should be negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard observed that the task of answering the objections to the proposed bye-law would have been much easier had the amendment of Mr. Rae been accepted. The objections which had been taken might be divided into three classes, first, the legal objection, about which Mr. Adam was pretty strong. It was suggested that reference had been made, to—or rather that the Syndicate had had in their possession—some documents which they had kept under their seal, so to speak. Now, the only document he believed in existence was an opinion of the Advocate-General, to which there was a distinct reference in the report of the Syndicate and what more possibly could the Senate require? How much would they be the wiser if they had read that learned gentleman's opinion? However, he had it and would read the material points of it. The Advocate-General said that section 8 gave the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, the power to make and alter bye-laws legally touching all matters therein specified; and, in general touching all matters whatever regarding the said University. These views were very wide. To deprive a graduate of a degree, in the opinion of the Advocate-General, would not be repugnant to the law or the Act. That was what the Advocate-General said. The section had been referred to and those gentlemen who had formed their opinion did not appear to have read the whole of the section. To begin with, the Advocate-General referred to those very general words at the end of the clause, giving the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor power to make rules and regulations touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. Mr. Bhashyam Aiyengar had referred to the preamble which showed, among other objects, that of rewarding them, that was those who acquired a certain proficiency, by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour apportioned thereto. It required no stretch of construction to say conferring and withdrawing marks of honour were matters that touched the University. If anything touched or regarded the University, surely it was its honour; and its honour was deeply affected by the fact it had on its rolls men who, possibly, had been convicted of most heinous crimes. The first part of the section runs:—"The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being, shall have the entire management and control of the property of the University, and in all cases provided for in this Act it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, etc., to act

in such manner as may appear to them best to promote the purposes intended for the University." This appeared to him intended to give the corporate body a large control over matters regarding the University. It was observed by Mr. Adam that he was afraid that retrospective action might be given to this rule. That, he thought, he was safely justified in saying there was not the slightest chance of. No lawyer would for a moment pretend to give such a construction to a punitive rule of that sort. This disposed of all the real questions of law raised. A number of questions had been and might be raised with regard to the consequences which might follow from a rule of this sort; that was to say as regarded the legal mode in which it might be put in force, or the legal effect which might be given to it. It appeared to him that these were questions which that University had nothing to do with. Its business was to see after its own affairs, to have regard to its own honour; and if the effect of taking away a degree was to impose some other disability upon the person in question that was no concern, it seemed to him, of the University. Whether, as a matter of fact, a man who had an appointment he could not have got unless he obtained a degree, would lose it because that degree was taken away—as a matter of fact, he would lose it in 99 cases out of a hundred—whatever the result of the degree taken away would be upon the officer holding it, that was a matter the University had no concern in whatever. As to the legal aspect of the case, as to the mode in which the rule should be enforced and so forth, he thought enough had been said on that subject already, because it was not intended and it was not necessary that it should be put in force actively, so to speak; it would be quite sufficient that the person's name should be struck off and that it should be notified in some public way that he had ceased to hold the degree or certificate which he had hitherto held. That would be quite sufficient and would answer the purpose that was had in view, that purpose being that a man who had obtained a degree should not be allowed, having misconducted himself in a grievous manner, to say hereafter that he was a graduate of the University of Madras, and enjoy all the advantages which might entitle him to that status. Then he came to the question of the practical difficulty, and the question of expediency. With regard to the practical difficulty, Mr. Adam with his legal acumen had raised a few more points. He asked how was the Syndicate to try an offender, what power had they to call witnesses, or what other method had they to bring him to justice? He did not know if Mr. Adam belonged to any institution which had the power of expulsion such as was proposed to be given to the Senate, but it was a well known fact that in the Inns of Court and every Club there was power, for certain misconduct, to expel the offender. How were those rules put in force; what difficulty had ever been felt in putting them in force? It appeared to him that exactly the same method of inquiry, exactly the same power existed in putting in force the rule proposed as existed in putting in force the rules of the institutions he mentioned. With regard to what Mr. Bhashyam Aiyengar said with reference to giving notice to an accused, no rational Syndicate would dream of acting upon this rule without giving notice and without taking all precautions which they would be advised to take—because they would take advice, and he apprehended they would have among their body persons with sufficient legal knowledge to guide them. It occurred to him, therefore, that it was unnecessary to supplement this rule by any such course. With regard to the question of expediency, he could not understand the attitude which some members of the Senate had taken in this discussion. It appeared there was a curious sympathy on the part of some members of the Senate, with men presumably who were a disgrace to the University (hear, hear). Was it desirable that such persons should remain on the rolls of the University, going about the country proclaiming that they held the degree of B.A. or M.A. of the University, and to derive therefrom the advantages of such a status? Looking at it in the plain way, he could not understand how there could be two opinions on the matter. He could not sympathise with any difficulty felt in regard to the certificate; that was another matter, but how, in regard to the degree there could be any two opinions as to the

advisability of depriving an offender, or not, he could not understand. There were apparently some minds who thought it undesirable to strike out the words proposed by Mr. Rae, and yet who were prepared to fight against the whole resolution. Dr. Wilson had referred to one particular instance of the way in which the rule worked in the case of the Medical degrees, which were not only certificates, they were much more than that, and they were more than other degrees, because they distinctly gave authority to act in a particular way. That, it appeared to him, was a particularly good instance to show the importance of the rule in question, the importance of being able to withdraw the authority which they had conferred. He therefore hoped that it would not be on the ground of expediency that a vote would be passed against the resolution. He had endeavoured, to the best of his ability and only on short notice, to treat this question in an adequate way. There were, no doubt, many reasons that might have been given for this rule which had not occurred to him, but to the best of his ability he had endeavoured to show that the rule proposed was perfectly legal, that it was a rule which was most expedient and that there would be no practical difficulty in working it.

The motion for the adoption of the bye-law was then put to a show of hands, which resulted—

For	...	16
Against	...	16

A division was then called for, which resulted thus:—

For	...	16
Against	...	20

On a re-count, the result of the division was announced—

For	...	16
Against	...	19
Majority against	...	3

The VICE-CHANCELLOR thereupon declared the proposition lost.

The Senate then adjourned to Thursday, November 6th.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate was held on 6th November at 5 P.M., at the Senate House, Sir Arthur Collins (Vice-Chancellor) in the Chair. The various recommendations made by the Syndicate, in regard to the F.A. Examination came on for discussion. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., Dr. D. Duncan, Dr. G. Oppert, Mr. C. Michie Smith, Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar, Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada Mudaliar, Mr. P. Vijiarunga Mudaliar, Rai Bahadur S. Subramania Aiyar, C.I.E., Mr. J. Adam, Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., Rev. G. M. Rae, Rao Bahadur S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, Dr. A. G. Bourne, Mr. G. H. Stuart, Mr. B. Lovery, Dr. Smyth, Dr. Price, Rev. J. W. Pilley, Mr. Gilderbeck, Rev. E. Sell, Mr. R. Balaji Row, Rev. Father Sewell, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Mr. M. Seshagiri Sastriar Mr. N. R. Pogson, Mr. T. Tharnotharam Pillay and Dr. W. H. Wilson, (Registrar.)

THE LATE MR. D. SINCLAIR.

DR. OPPERT said that before they proceeded to the regular business of the meeting, he thought that he—in the absence of any other Fellow more qualified than he coming forward—should bring to the notice of the Senate the death of their former colleague, Mr. David Sinclair. He need not dilate on the merits of the deceased, his person being too vivid amongst them. He therefore thought that the Registrar should be empowered by the Senate to write to the widow of the deceased a letter, informing her of the sincere sympathy they felt in her sad bereavement. He therefore proposed "that a formal resolution be sent to Mrs. Sinclair condoling with her on the loss of her husband, who was a Member of the Syndicate and a Fellow of the University."

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Mr. Vijiarunga Mudaliar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Thurston suggested that the name of Dr. Henderson should also be included in the proposition, so that a copy of the letter of condolence might be sent to him, seeing that Mrs. Henderson (the daughter of the late Mr. Sinclair) was in this country.

Mr. Bliss said that on the occasion of the death of Mr. Thompson, there had been a formal resolution passed, so that there was a precedent to the present proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor :—I suppose I may take it as the feeling of the Members of the Senate that the Registrar be requested to write to Mrs. Sinclair saying how much we grieve at the loss of her husband, and also communicate to Dr. Henderson the grief that the Senate feel at the loss sustained by Mrs. Henderson on Mr. Sinclair's death.

The proposition was then carried.

The First in Arts Examination.

Rai Bahadur P. Runganada Mudaliar.—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate :—

In rising to make the motion that stands in my name in the agenda paper, I think it will not be out of place to tell you briefly the circumstances that moved the Syndicate to bring forward this proposal before the Senate. Various complaints were made, particularly during the last two years, concerning the results of the First Examination in Arts, and these complaints from various quarters all converged towards the one conclusion that the First Examination in Arts, as at present conducted, over-taxes the energy of the students that prepare for it, and that it inflicts great hardship on them by insisting on their obtaining the prescribed minima in so many as six different subjects, although the subjects themselves are of very different degrees of importance. The examination papers in mathematics were severely attacked and criticised. The Trigonometry and Euclid Book XI. paper of the Examination held in December 1888, was declared to be too difficult and unsuitable by many heads of Colleges in the Presidency. This led to an investigation into the character of the paper so strongly and generally condemned. The matter was referred to the Board of Examiners in Mathematics for the year 1888, and to the Board of Studies. The former Board held that the paper in question was neither so difficult nor so unsuitable as it was represented to be, but that the failure, large as it was, viz., 55 per cent. of the candidates present at the Examination, was chiefly due to their general unpreparedness. The Board of Studies in Mathematics gave a less favourable opinion of the paper in question. They, i.e., the majority of that Board, held that the paper was somewhat unsuitable, that some of the questions were put in a peculiar form, and that there was not a sufficient quantity of plain, straightforward book-work. The peculiar form and wording of some of the questions, might, the Board thought, have perplexed and bewildered such of the candidates, i.e., the major portion of them, as expected to be able to pass not on the strength of what they had intelligently learnt, but on the strength of what they had simply got by heart. It is not necessary for me to speak at any greater length on the merits or demerits of the paper in question. Whatever other merits it did not possess, it had at least the one merit of bringing to light and drawing attention to a serious evil that was and is fast spreading all over the country—the evil of attempting to learn Mathematics without an exercise of the faculty of reasoning. The Mathematical papers set at the next First Examination in Arts, that is the Examination held in December 1889, were universally approved. There was not a word of complaint or criticism about them, and the answer papers were valued by no less than six chief examiners; and yet what was the result? The failures rose in one bound from 55 to 71 per cent. Indeed the failures would have exceeded even so large a figure as 71 per cent., if the Board of Examiners had not largely and liberally exercised the discretion of passing such as fell short of the minimum by a mark or two. I hold in my hands a tabular statement of failures in the First Examination in Arts during the last five years. The percentages of failures in Mathematics from 1885-86 to 1889-90, are

respectively 47, 29, 38, 55 and 71. There was it would thus appear a falling off from 47 to 29 per cent. in the year 1885-86 and 1886-87; but since then there has been a steady and marked increase from 29 to 38, 38 to 55 and 55 to 71. The same tendency to increase is observable in other subjects. In English the percentages for the last five years are 20, 34, 46, 42 and 48 respectively. In Physiology the growth is even more marked and steady—the percentages are 18, 21, 25, 42 and 35 respectively. In Logic the figures range between 25 for the first year of the quinquennium and 24 for the last year. The figures for History and the Optional Language show great fluctuations. Those for the former are 41, 43, 34, 31 and 33 per cent. respectively thus showing a tendency to decrease rather than to increase; and those for the latter 4, 5, 25, 15 and 19 respectively. These figures point irresistibly to the conclusion that the examination has on the whole become harder and harder every year, and that its burdens and penalties fall with unequal weight. It appeared to the members of the Syndicate, both from their own personal knowledge and from the representations received from the heads of several affiliated Colleges, that the first Examination in Arts required to be modified in such a way as to lessen the weight of the burden now imposed on the candidates. The Committee of the Syndicate appointed to consider this subject discussed a variety of methods. The scheme of "moderators" was in particular carefully considered, and although much could be said in its favour, it had to be abandoned after due consideration as introducing an element of uncertainty, if not of unfairness. According to this scheme of "moderators," the Chairmen of the several Boards of Examiners would have the power of considering the marks after they had been finally tabulated, and of passing candidates who had failed to obtain the minimum in one or more subjects by giving them grace marks. The motion that I have now the honour of making seemed to the Syndicate the best practical method of dealing with the difficulty. The Syndicate has resolved to take action in this matter only after long and mature consideration. The first note of warning was sounded, the first cry of distress was heard so far back as two years ago. Since then proofs and evidences have been pouring in from all sides, making it unmistakably clear that there is a pressing need and an urgent demand for the adoption of such measures as would lessen the burden, the much too heavy burden, that is now cast on the candidates for the First Examination in Arts. The scheme that I have been asked to propose for your approval and acceptance lacks indeed the charm of novelty. It was actually in vogue for several years in our University in connection with both the First Examination in Arts and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. So far as I have been able to gather from the records of the University the scheme now proposed was in force in connection with the First Examination in Arts from 1874 to 1883—that is for a period of ten years. So the Senate is not now called upon to make a totally new experiment,—to take a leap in the dark, so to speak—but simply to revive a scheme that was found to work fairly well while it was in operation, but which was, I believe, abandoned chiefly for the reason that the course of studies for the B. A. Degree having been specialized, it was thought necessary to insist on a certain quantum of knowledge in every subject from every candidate for the First Examination in Arts. In regard to the F.A. Examination as it is at present conducted, I believe it is generally admitted that the course is too heavy. The quantity of literature that candidates have to study and understand in the English and the optional languages is in itself sufficient to occupy half their time. But in addition to this large quantity of literature, candidates have to study three histories, two of them for the first time—Histories of Greece and Rome. They have also to acquire some knowledge of Physiology and Logic, and they have in addition to all these to get up a large quantity of Mathematics. Of this Mathematics, I would observe that though regarded as an introduction to the study of Mathematics as an optional branch for the B. A. Degree Examination, it is far from sufficient and satisfactory, yet as compared with the course in Mathematics for the Matriculation Examination, it involves a very substantial addition. I speak from actual

experience when I say that the majority of students find themselves unable to devote to their Mathematical Studies that amount of time and attention which alone will give them a real knowledge of the subject. Now not only are the candidates required to divide their time and attention among such a variety of subjects, but they are also required to obtain the prescribed minimum in each of their six subjects According to the rules at present in force, a candidate may do well in 5 out of 6 subjects and fail to obtain the minimum in one subject only, that subject being History, Physiology, Mathematics, or Logic. Yet for failure in one subject only, he is plucked, and plucked notwithstanding the fact of his giving evidence of superior proficiency in other and more important subjects. This in my humble opinion is not as it should be. And what as a rule is the probable result of plucking a candidate for failing to get the minimum in some one subject? So far as my experience goes a candidate failing in Mathematics the first year breaks down, may be, in English the next year. If on the first occasion History was the stumbling block, the attempt to conquer History leads often to an ignominious defeat in Mathematics, and thus the candidate when he finally passes the Examination is in real intellectual power and attainments not better but actually worse than he was when he first failed. There is another aspect of the question to which I would invite your earnest attention. The present course for the F.A. Examination is so extensive and heavy, and the bye-law that insists on a minimum in every subject works such immense hardship that students for that Examination, all but a few, a very few, of more than average strength of mind and body, are seriously injured by the severe strain put on their mental and bodily powers. Many a boy who gives bright promise of academical success when he goes up for the Matriculation Examination settles down into a plodding book-worm by the time he passes the First Examination in Arts. The mind loses its spring and elasticity—the body its youthful vigour—and this at a season of life when the utmost freedom and scope should be given for the mind and the body to grow and expand. The injury thus inflicted is simply incalculable. I need not enlarge further on this topic. Most teachers and parents of students in the F.A. Classes will bear me out when I say that many students are injured, and some even permanently injured, and that the most earnest students are unfortunately those who suffer most. Surely it is the duty of the University to take steps to avoid so monstrous an evil as this. If, as I contend, students for the F.A. Examination are over-worked, and if they suffer both in mind and body to an injurious extent, no further argument is needed to prove that a change of system is necessary. The system of specialization that has been adopted in connection with the B.A. Degree Examination seems to me to be in favour of the change that I propose. Although candidates for the F.A. Examination are now required to pass in each of the four subjects—Mathematics History, Physiology and Logic,—yet after passing the F.A. Examination they take up a branch connected with only one of these subjects. Why, I ask, should a student who may possess the mental endowments requisite for distinguishing himself in History or Philosophy or Biology be stopped at this intermediate stage for the reason that he does not understand the Binomial Theorem or the XI. Book of Euclid or the solution and properties of triangles? Why again should a student who shows a decided turn for Mathematics be kept back from pursuing his studies in that branch of knowledge for the reason that he has not acquired some knowledge (and we know how precious small that knowledge is) of respiration, circulation and digestion? And it is a notorious fact that some students are by nature incapable of acquiring any real knowledge of Mathematics. With such as these it is a sheer waste of time and labour to make them learn Mathematics. In regard to History, Mr. Adam—I dare say that other teachers also would be his companions—has had the misfortune of meeting with an interesting phenomenon in the shape of a student who was utterly unable to get up the facts and dates of history. I do not under-rate the value of any branch of knowledge, but I do think it a great mistake to insist on everybody studying every branch of knowledge. Superior proficiency in one or more branches ought to be given

its due weight as a set-off against deficiency in some other branch of knowledge. The First Examination in Arts has to be viewed as an intermediate examination in two relations. Looking at it in connection with the B. A. Degree Examination, it should be a fitting preparation for the higher course of studies in the Arts Classes—a preparation not in the sense of guaranteeing a sufficient preliminary knowledge of all or most of the optional branches of the B. A. course—but a preparation, a real preparation, in the sense of educating and training the mind for being really profited by the higher studies of the Arts course. Looked at in connection with the Matriculation Examination it is a continuation and development of the general course of studies tested in that examination. In my opinion, these different points of view involve a conflict of interests and quite the best practical method of reconciling these conflicting interests is to leave the subjects for the F. A. course much as they are now—thus interfering as little as possible with the F. A. course as a development of the Matriculation course—but to allow students free scope and play for the cultivation of special tastes and aptitudes by allowing failure in one subject to be made up for by superior attainments in others.

The relief now proposed seems to me to be in the right direction. It puts no premium on ignorance or insufficient knowledge. It only gives a stimulus and an encouragement to the acquisition of a special proficiency in some subjects. It is an endeavour to make the student work, as it were, along the lines of least resistance, and turn out the greatest quantity of work with the least waste of energy. I have no hesitation in saying that the candidate who passes on the marks he scores in four or five subjects will often be found to be a more capable student than many of the candidates who pass in all.

With these remarks I beg to move the adoption by the Senate of the following motion :—

"In bye-law 153, "that the words 'Provided that candidates who fail in one branch or in more than one branch, except the English language, shall be allowed to pass if they secure one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by them in the branch or branches in which they have failed' be added to the bye-law, and that the alteration come into force at the next examination."

I may be allowed to add before I sit down that the foot-note in the proviso should be the subject of a separate motion.

The Rev. G. M. Rae, in seconding the motion, said that after the exhaustive remarks made by Mr. Ranganadam on the subject the thought it unnecessary to make any further remarks. He remembered the time when that rule was abolished; and he had voted against the abolition of the rule, the re-introduction of which he now rose to support. He thought that anyone who knew the number of subjects which the candidates had to study for the First in Arts Examination, must see that it was absolutely impossible for any student to make a thorough study of all the subjects. It was quite necessary that something should be done to protect the students from the extraordinary pressure under which they had been suffering in recent years by the excessive amount of work that they had to undertake. He took it, that the students—especially the students in F.A. classes,—were very much overworked; many of them were underfed; and consequently they suffered from the oppression. Besides, he had the opportunity of noticing, both as a teacher and also as an examiner, that the minds of the students had suffered deterioration on account of the heavy load of work that had been put upon them. He believed that from his experience as an examiner—he thought he might speak for many of his colleagues —the acquirement in English every year had become inferior to what it used to be, and he was quite sure that one of the causes for that deterioration in the power of using the English language was due to the excessive amount of work, which made it impossible for any one student to do so satisfactorily. It seemed to him that it was beyond their capacity to study thoroughly all the subjects which were at present imposed upon them by the University. He, therefore, thought that it was eminently desirable that a rule of that kind,

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which was found to work well in previous years, should be introduced as a small modicum of protection to the students, who were labouring under a very heavy pressure.

Dr. Oppert said that in asking the grace of the Senate to propose an amendment, he wished to draw the attention of the Fellows to the bye-law No. 4. Sometime in the previous week he came to the decision of sending an amendment on the present proposition to the Registrar. According to the bye-law No. 4 the time allowed for giving notice of an amendment was five days; and he quite admitted that he had not been strictly within that limit, having sent the amendment later than five days. He had given the Registrar two clear days to send it to the Fellows, and he believed that that bye-law did not say anything about amendments proposed at adjourned meetings. He would read the letter of the Registrar sent to him in reply if he could be allowed to do so.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that he could not read it, as it was a private letter.

Dr. Oppert went on to say that the Registrar had told him that he could not give notice of that amendment to the Senate, as he had not sent it within the prescribed time. There was nothing in the calendar which said anything about the amendments at adjourned meetings; and in what Dr. Wilson had said, he had acted conscientiously and in accordance with custom or *mamool*. Dr. Oppert had looked over the agenda papers and had found that within the last four years, at different adjourned meetings, amendments had been made. The first amendment he found stood in the name of Mr. Adam, dated [illegible] 1886; the second had been moved by no less a person than his friend, Dr. Duncan; the third by the Director of Public Instruction; the fourth by Dr. Sibthorpe; and the last by his learned friend, Mr. P. Ranganadam. He wished to have a ruling from the chair on the question of proposing amendments at the adjourned meetings. The question was a most important one, which cropped up from time to time, and which ought to be settled either one way or the other. With the above remarks, he asked the permission of the Senate to move an amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor asked Dr. Oppert whether he had sent in his amendment within five clear days before the meeting.

Dr. Oppert replied that he had said that he had not done so.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the Registrar had been right in not receiving it.

Dr. Oppert.—May I be allowed to ask the grace of the Senate to move an amendment?

The Vice-Chancellor.—You are entitled to do so.

Mr. Rae suggested that that might be postponed till the other amendments had been proposed.

The Vice-Chancellor.—It is suggested that it should be postponed until later on.

Dr. Oppert:—I do not see the force of Mr. Rae's proposal. I do not mean to take his suggestion as a matter of dictation.

The Vice-Chancellor asked Dr. Oppert to read his amendment.

Dr. Oppert said that the amendment he wished to propose was that in bye-law 153 the words "one-fourth in each of the other branches" be omitted, and in their place, the following words substituted: "One-fourth in the several branches, Mathematics, Physiology, History and Logic, grouped together."

Votes were then taken, with the result that permission was granted to Dr. Oppert to move the amendment.

Dr. Oppert said that after the eloquent words which they had heard spoken by Mr. Ranganadam, it was rather difficult to move an amendment. He believed that the most important subject had been left out by Mr. Ranganadam, a subject which that amendment had brought forward, *viz.*, that in the optional languages also one-third should be required as the minimum. Seeing the neglect of vernaculars in this country, the University should interfere and bring back to the vernacular and classical languages of the country the proper place which belonged to them. That was the most important part of his amendment. It had been difficult for him, who could not boast himself to

be a great Mathematician, or Geologist, though he had passed in History and Logic, to arrange into different groups various sciences. The arrangement of the different branches was not a matter which concerned him, but he wanted to say that everybody who got a third should pass. No doubt there was one difficulty, viz., that some people were very strict, did not like to let anybody pass who failed in one particular subject; but mercy should prevail. Instead of making a candidate fail, simply because he was not able to get the marks in one subject, he would suggest that one-third should be got on the whole for a pass. He was against a minimum being required in every subject. What he now proposed was that a candidate should get for a pass one-third in English, one-third in the optional language and one-third in the scientific subjects. He thought that was only fair in this country.

The Vice-Chancellor said that it was very inconvenient if the amendments were not put in writing and he would therefore ask Dr. Oppert to write out his amendment, which he accordingly did. After reading the amendment, the Vice-Chancellor ruled that it was out of order—that, not being an amendment on the propositi on before the meeting, Dr. Oppert could bring it before a new meeting of the Senate by giving due notice.

The Vice-Chancellor then called upon Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar to move his amendment; and he rose to propose it. But in the meantime Mr. Stuart stood up and addressed the Senate.

Mr. G. H. Stuart :—I rise to move "that the consideration of the whole question of the F.A. Examination be referred to a committee consisting of the following ten members, viz :—Mr. H. B. Grigg, Dr. D. Duncan, Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. P. Ranganada Mudelliar, Rev. G. M. Rae, Dr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. Michie Smith, Mr. J. Adam, Dr. A. G. Bourne and myself; and the committee be requested to report to the Senate at the earliest possible date." It may be said that this question has been considered by the Syndicate, but the Syndicate has a great deal to do, is a hard-worked body, having to do the whole work of the University and cannot possibly give the same consideration to a subject of such great importance as this, as a committee appointed especially for that purpose can give. Moreover, there are many of us who agree in the general principle that some change is required in the curriculum of the F.A. Examination and in the conduct of that examination, but who are still unprepared to accept the proposals, which the Syndicate have brought before the Senate. But even if we come to a decision at this meeting, it would not really be a satisfactory settlement—satisfactory to all the members of the Senate. I think the progress of the debate, even as far as it has gone, shows that there is some difference of opinion. There may be many other matters which are not before us, concerning the F.A. Examination and which will be considered by the committee. I propose a small committee of ten, because I take that such questions are best discussed by a committee limited in number.

Rev. J. W. Foley seconded the proposition.

Dr. Duncan :—As a member of the Syndicate, I have not the least objection to the proposal made by Mr. Stuart. I think that will be the best solution of the very difficult question now before the Senate. To Mr. Stuart's motion I beg leave to add the names of two gentlemen outside of educational work—the names of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Justice Shephard.

Mr. Stuart accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Adam, in suggesting that the name of Mr. Thurston be added to the committee, said that the committee sitting with regard to the Matriculation Examination had not yet sent in its report, but it was ready and would be submitted at an early date, and therefore the committee that was now proposed would have the advantage of knowing the proposals to be made by the Matriculation committee, so that the two examinations could be considered together.

Mr. Stuart agreed to Mr. Thurston's name being added.

Dr. Miller said that he had no objection to the matter being referred to a committee, but he would have liked if the matter had taken a somewhat different course. He thought that it would have been well if, as a temporary measure, some change in the method of marking could have been made, which would have been applicable to the present year. By having that committee, it was evidently impossible that anything could be done to improve the results of the examination of the present year. He admitted that they could not drive 6 coaches and let all through the gate at one time. There seemed to be various opinions, so that it was probably impossible that they could pass a resolution at a sufficiently early date so as to remove the difficulties of students going up for the F.A. Examinations in the following month. It had been all along in his mind, and, he supposed, in the minds of other Members of the Syndicate, that at an early date some committee should have been appointed to consider the whole question of the F.A. Examination; and the present proposals, he thought, were meant for the present year, and as it were, to make the road a little smoother until the subject had been fully thrashed out. He thought that the proper time for the appointment of a committee to consider the whole subject would have been after the Senate had made up its mind either one way or the other as to the proposals to be made regarding the Matriculation Examination which the committee had brought to their final form the previous night, and which he hoped would be laid before the Senate at any early date. He thought that it would be much better to pronounce an opinion on the proposals regarding the Matricula-tion Examination and then proceed to appoint a committee to consider the F.A. Examination so as to bring it in conformity with the former Examination. He should very much prefer if the Senate would adopt Mr. Ranganadam's proposal, as a provisional thing for one year or two years and no more, before which the committee sitting on the F.A. Examination would have matured its deliberations finally. If it was hopeless to adopt Mr. Ranganadam's motion as a provisional thing, then the best way was to let matters go on this year as during previous years. With regard to the committee proposed, there seemed to be a desire to have many members added to it, but he held very strongly that a small committee was absolutely necessary in order to do proper work, and as there was a desire that the names of several others should be added, he would, for his part, heartily resign his membership of the committee (Voices, "no, no") and ask that some others should take his place.

Dr. Wilson proposed that his own name be omitted as he had much work to do; and he agreed with Dr. Miller in saying that a small committee was absolutely necessary if any work was to be done at all.

The proposition of Mr. Stuart with the addition of the names of Mr. Bliss, Mr. Justice Shephard and Mr. Thurston was put to the vote and carried.

The meeting then adjourned to the second Thursday in February 1891.

ALTERATIONS IN THE BY-LAWS

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following alterations in the bylaws, which have been adopted by the Senate and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published for general information:—

For bylaws 272, 273, 274, 276 and 277 substitute the following:—

Bylaw 272. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

In the Faculty of Arts, institutions shall be affiliated as second-grade or as first-grade colleges, the former being entitled to enter students for the First Arts Examination only, the latter for both the First Arts Examination and the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination. First-grade Colleges shall be entitled to enter students for the

Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination, only in the optional branch or branches which sanction has been accorded by the Syndicate.

In the Faculty of Law, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the B.L. Degree Examination.

In the Faculty of Medicine, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the L.M.S. or the M.B. and C.M. Degree Examination, or both.

In the Faculty of Civil Engineering, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the B.C.E. Degree Examination only in the optional branch or branches for which sanction has been accorded by the Syndicate.

Normal institutions may also be affiliated and authorized to enter students for the L.T. Degree Examination.

Bylaw 273. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar. A refusal of an application for affiliation shall contain a statement of the reasons for such refusal.

Bylaw 274. In the case of Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the responsible authority.

Bylaw 276. The application shall be accompanied by—

(1) Such statements as will enable the Syndicate to judge of the sufficiency of—

i. The building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided, and sanitary arrangements.

ii. The furniture provided or proposed to be provided.

iii. The appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the branches in which affiliation is sought.

iv. The staff of teachers employed or proposed to be employed, and the branch or branches proposed to be taught by each of them.

(2) A statement showing when the terms of the institution begin and end.

(3) A statement sufficient to enable the Syndicate to judge of the financial stability of the institution.

The Syndicate may order that the affiliation of an institution shall not take effect until such conditions as they may prescribe shall have been fulfilled.

Bylaw 277. The Syndicate shall, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

(By order.)

Senate House, 29th October 1890. W. H. WILSON Ph. D., *Registrar.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"Way to Health" and "Easy Lessons on Hygiene."—It has been brought to the notice of the Acting Director of Public Instruction that the "Way to Health" and "Easy Lessons on Hygiene," published in Malayalam by Mr. P. O. Pothan, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, contain highly objectionable passages, such as ought not to be put within the reach of boys and girls. Inspecting Officers are directed at once to issue circulars to Managers of schools stating clearly that grants for Hygiene will not be passed to any school in which the above-mentioned books are used as text-books. Managers will be allowed a reasonable time to provide themselves with other text-books.—*Pro. No. 847-B. B. of 2nd October* 1890.

Madras Medical College.—Extracts from Proceedings.

Nomenclature of the several departments.—Something should be done to remedy the confusing and misleading designations which continue to be used for the several departments. These designations have gradually accumulated during the life-time of the institution, and each of them may at some time in the past have had a well-known application. As the College developed, new names have been made use of to express the new classification, the old names being still retained though no longer applicable. But in whatever way it has been brought about, the present nomenclature is utterly unintelligible to the general public, either suggesting nothing at all as to the manner in which the pupils are classified, or suggesting ideas that are erroneous. The Principal should take early steps towards devising a nomenclature which shall be comprehensive, self-consistent, and intelligible to the general public.

Strength.—The fifty-fifth session opened with 309 students against 314 in the previous year. The attendance reached 337 in the summer session against 344, but fell at the end of the session t8 322.

Classes of the community represented at the College.—The various sections of the community were represented as follows:—

Classes.	Senior and Second departments.		Junior department.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	98	102	7	5
Native Christians ...	19	14	47	36
Brahmans	21	18	13	27
Non-Brahmans	61	66	54	47
Muhammadans	1	4	9	8
Parsees	2	2	...	...
Burmese	...		12	8
Total...	202	206	142	131

There was a further increase in the number of Europeans and Eurasians in the Senior and Second departments taken together, though it was confined to female students. It is to be regretted that there was a decrease under Native Christians throughout, and also under Brahmans in the two higher departments.

The slight advance in the number of Muhammadans is encouraging. It is to be hoped that the Committee of the Anjuman Mufidge-i-Ali Islam will be able to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all similar associations in the mofussil in endeavouring to institute one or two scholarships tenable at the College for Muhammadans. A third grant from Provincial funds will be recommended.

The number of female and military pupils in the Second department has increased by 4 and 2, respectively. Only two Colonial apprentices were studying in the College. In the Junior department the military pupils numbered only 32 against 57 in 1888-89, and the civil medical pupils 24 against 30. The number of female students in this section has doubled, and that of Mysore, Local Fund and Municipal and private medical pupils was greater than in the year previous.

Senior department.—The results of the various University examinations held in July 1890 are noted in the margin. The figures appertain to students actually in the College during the year, and do not include ex-students as in the last review. Entrances for and passes in the First and Second M.B. and C.M. examinations were the same as in the previous year, and for the Preliminary Scientific examination 2 appeared and both passed against 1 out of 4. The results of the First L.M. and S. examination must be considered a decided failure, only 3 candidates having passed out of 18 sent up. At the Second L.M. and S. examination, however, the proportion of success, viz., 46 per cent., was very fair considering the searching character of the test.

	Examined.	Passed.
Preliminary Scientific Examination ...	2	2
First M.B and C.M Examination ...	1	1
Second M.B and C.M Examination ...	3	1
First L.M.S. Examination ...	38	3
Second do .	13	6

In 1882 the Committee on Medical Education in its report recorded in G. O., No. 228, dated 23rd August 1882, expressed the opinion at the Matriculation test was not a sufficient qualification for admission to study for degrees in medicine, and that students should not be permitted to enter the Senior department or to obtain certificates for casual courses of lectures unless they have passed the F.A. examination of the Madras University, or some equivalent test. Steps should be taken to move the Senate to raise the standard for admission to the L.M. and S. examination from the Matriculation to the First Examination in Arts. The Principal will report in the meantime what effect, if any, the raising of the standard would have in the case of students desirous of proceeding to Europe to complete their medical education and to compete for British diplomas.

In its order, No. 493, dated 14th July last, Educational, Government has substituted the Upper Secondary for the Middle School examination in the case of Hospital Assistants and it seems expedient that the standard of qualification for admission into the College department should *pari passu* be raised.

The attendance and answering at the class examinations are reported as unsatisfactory and the Principal is inclined to attribute this to the abolition of book prizes and marking at these examinations. The system of marking at class examinations was given up as it was considered unsuitable for a mixed class, and the Surgeon-General is not in favor of re-introducing it so soon after its condemnation and abandonment. The Acting Director shares in this view. The abolition of a few prizes could not have affected the progress of the pupils to any appreciable extent. The award of prizes was discontinued, as such incentives were considered hardly necessary for a class of fairly educated pupils of an age at which they might be expected to be alive to the fact that their prospects in life depended upon the use they made of their opportunities. The Acting Director regrets that in this matter he does not agree with the Surgeon-General, who is in favor of the re-institution of prizes. Experience has shown that many students of the College department care more for securing the certificates of attendance at lectures required by the University than for receiving instruction. In the case of the B.L. degree examination the University merely requires an attendance certificate, but, in the Law department of the Presidency College, students are examined as to their progress at the end of each session and promotion is refused to those who do not pass this examination. A similar procedure could hardly fail to have a good effect in the Medical College.

Second department.—This department is now open only to females and passed hospital assistants and military and colonial apprentices who wish to qualify for the college diploma of Apothecary. There was an appreciable advance from 40 to 51 in the strength of the department, the increase being chiefly under female students. The Acting Director is glad to note that all the four female students that appeared for the Final examination passed, with one in the first class. Of the 24 students examined for the Primary examination, 16 were successful with four in the first class. The percentages of passes in the case of military and female pupils are 88 and 50 per cent., respectively. The interest and zeal evinced by the military pupils are noted with pleasure. It is to be regretted that the female students are reported by the Board not to have done satisfactorily at this examination. The Principal should have remarked on this failure.

Junior department.—It is this department which meets largely the demand for hospital assistants for employment in Burma and in the several mofussil districts. The different classes of pupils examined for, and the number of passes in, the Final examination of June 1890 are noted below :—

	Number	
	Examined.	Passed.
Mysore pupils	5	5
Burmese do	3	3
Native military medical pupils	10	9
Remanded do	5	3
Civil medical pupils	5	5
Private do	7	4
Total ...	35	29

Compared with the results of 1889 (18 examinees and 12 passes) there was an appreciable advance in the percentage of passes. The operation of the revised rules for the dismissal and remand of pupils of the various classes, sanctioned in G. O.

-2718/.

No. 697, dated 7th November 1889, and the judicious exercise of the authority vested in Medical officers in charge of clinical hospitals to punish students for dereliction of hospital duty, will tend to still further improvement in this respect. Three private pupils have been recommended by the Medical Board for re-examination after three months, as two of them failed in only one subject. The Burmese pupil, Moong Lugaley, won the Government gold medal. At class examinations the answering, especially in Anatomy and Materia Medica, was far from satisfactory. Twelve of the first year's and 13 of the second year's pupils had to be dismissed as being incapable of benefiting by the instruction given. Fifteen first year's and 11 second year's pupils were recommended for re-examination in September in the subjects in which they failed. These unfavorable results are attributed to the poor attainments of the military pupils and the want of a pre-collegiate training. The Acting Director fully concurs in the remarks of the Surgeon-General as to the value of pre-collegiate training in the case of all native medical pupils. This matter should form the subject of a separate communication. Dr. Sibthorpe submitted certain proposals for the education and training of the pupils of this department and these will be considered separately.

Female students.—It is very gratifying to record that the number of female students has advanced from 34 to 46, of whom 40 were Europeans and Eurasians and 6 Native Christians. The secondary education of Caste Hindu women is still too backward to allow of the hope being entertained that they will enter the college in even small numbers for some years to come. No less than 29 of the female students were scholarship-holders. It is noted with pleasure that Miss Ayatchee Ammal passed the second L.M.S. examination held in July last, standing second in the list. She won the Johnstone and Bharata Lakhsmi gold medals. All the four students, who appeared for the Final examination for the college diploma of Apothecary, was passed; Miss E. L. Palman was placed in the first class and the Viceroy's medal was conferred on her. In the Primary examination, however, only 7 candidates passed with one in the first class out of 14 entrances. Miss L. C. Johnson and Miss H. Blazey having secured nearly one-half of the aggregate number of marks have been recommended for re-examination after three months. The exemplary conduct of these students, as testified to by the Professor of Dental Surgery, is noted with much satisfaction. The success which the female students of the college have met with in securing lucrative and important situations is a high testimony to the work and worth of the college.

A statement showing the appointments held by former female students should be kept and corrected to date as far as possible, and an extract therefrom should accompany the annual report.

Finance.—Excluding the military pay of the Principal and Professors (Rs. 70,148-9-11), the expenditure for the year aggregates Rs. 76,283-11-4. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 15,778-15-0, and the contributions from Local and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 11,943. The revised estimate provided for an outlay of Rs. 69,215 and took credit for an income of Rs. 26,000. The increase in expenditure chiefly occurred under "salaries" and "house-rent allowance." The statement furnished by the Principal has not been correctly prepared. In future annual reports the net cost of educating each pupil of the various classes should be worked out to enable the Director to ascertain the exact positon of the College as compared with the cost of kindred institutions.—*Pro., No.* 9154 *of* 4*th September* 1890.

EDUCATIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George Gazette, October 7, 1890.

M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, during the employment of Mr. C. C. Flanagan on other duty, or until further orders.

M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A., to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, *vice* M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

Fort St. George Gazette, October 21, 1890.

Under section 6 of Act XXVII of 1857 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Surgeon J. Smith, M.D., Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.,

BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months to M.R.Ry. V. Kameswara Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bandar Range, from the date of his availng himself of the same, and to appoint V. Balaramayya, Inspecting Schoolmaster, Repalle Taluq, to act for Kameswara Rau.

It is observed that the appointment of V. Balaramayya to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools meets with the approval of the President, District Board, Kistna.

Under Article 297 of the Civil Service Regulations, permission is accorded for the Sub-Assistant's drawing his salary in advance for the first two months of the leave.—*Pro., No. 9328 of 11th September 1890.*

The Acting Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R.Ry. M. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakónam Range, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 19th September last, under Article 223 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The arrangement made in Proceedings, No. 0/77, dated 13th June 1890, appointing T. A. Ramachandraier, Headmaster, Board Normal School, Tanjore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools Kumbakonam Range, will continue.—*Pro., No. 9865 of 25th September 1890.*

List of Subscriptions received by the Superintendent, L. A. Press, Madras, on account of the "Journal of Education," from 1st to 31st October 1890.

		RS.	A.
Head Master, Board High School, Kairbet, Kotagiri (Balance)	for 1890 ...	2	4
V. Vasudeva Sastri, Rajahmundry	do. ...	4	8
G. Maddox, Esq., Madras	do. ...	4	8
Principal, Black Town High School, Madras ...	Feb. 1890 to Jan. 1891 ...	4	8
Head Master, St. Antony's Middle School, Coonoor,	Apr. 1890 to Mar. 1891 ...	4	8
Head Master, N. H. School, Erode	June 1890 to May 1891 ...	4	8
Principal, Coimbatore College, Coimbatore ...	do. ...	4	8
Manager, S. P. G. Middle School, Pallben ...	July 1890 to June 1891 ...	4	8
Chairman, Municipal Council, Mayaveram	do. ...	4	8
Head Master, Basel Mission Middle School, Palghat	do. ...	4	8
G. S. Sashiah, Ramnad	July to Dec. 1890 ...	2	8
Y. L. Narasimham, B.A.	Aug. 1890 to Jan. 1891 ...	2	8
Head Master, Middle School, Tindivanam ...	Aug. 1890 to July 1891 ...	4	8
Head Master, A. M. School, Kanjur	do. ...	4	8
Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam	do. ...	4	8
Chairman, Municipal Council, Periakulam ...	do. ...	4	8
S. Iyah Pillay, Negapatam	do. ...	4	8
T. Vijia Raghava Pillay, Tanjore	do. ...	4	8
Head Master, Government Middle School, Bhadrachellam (Balance)	Sep. 1890 to Aug. 1891 ...	2	4
Manager, Result A. V. Primary School, Bhavani ...	Oct. 1890 to Sep. 1891 ...	4	8
Head Master, L. F. Normal School, Vizagapatam, through President, District Board, Vizagapatam	July 1890 to June 1891 ...	4	8
Head Master, L. F. Normal School, Palkonda, through President, District Board, Vizagapatam	Aug. 1890 to July 1891 ...	4	8
	Rupees ...	90	8